

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS
FIVE CENTS AT NEWS STANDS

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BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1920

Fourteen
Pages

VOL. XII, NO. 209

PERUVIAN DENIAL OF MOBILIZATION ACCUSES NEIGHBOR

Charges Made by Chile Are Said to Have Been Made Despite Knowledge That They Were Without Real Foundation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Complete denial of mobilization of troops by Peru, as a result of the recent revolution in Bolivia, and the partial mobilization in the northern provinces of Chile, was made in an official dispatch to the Peruvian Embassy here yesterday. A copy of the dispatch was transmitted to the Department of State. The Peruvian Foreign Office made the flat declaration that hostile intentions on the part of Peru toward Chile are purely "imaginary."

The Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Porrás, declared that the charge which Chile has made as to the "intended aggression of Peru" is "absolutely unfounded; and more, it is made with the fullest knowledge that it is unfounded." He stated that "Peru has not moved a single soldier, nor has the most insignificant military measure of any other than ordinary nature been issued after the events which occurred at La Paz.

The Peruvian Foreign Minister said Chile assumed that Peru would issue orders for active mobilization of troops after the revolution in neighboring Bolivia; and on this assumption Chile called out her own reserves in the northern provinces. Other reports which have reached here stated that Chile also claimed that her mobilization was merely a precautionary move, because of doubt as to the intent of the revolutionary movement in Bolivia.

Statement by Foreign Office

The statement from the Peruvian Foreign Office was as follows:

"With regard to the statements made in Chile respecting the share taken by Peru in the political events which have occurred in Bolivia, and with regard to preparations of a military nature alleged to have been made, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru recently sent a circular cable to the Peruvian legations, stating that these accusations were completely false and that publicity should be given to this denial.

"Since Chile, however, persists in disseminating the knowingly false report that her mobilization of troops is due to the necessity for taking precautionary measures against the intended aggression of Peru, a supposed intention which is surmised from the orders of active mobilization, which she believes must surely have been issued by our government as soon as it heard of the Bolivian revolution, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru declares once more, in the name of the Peruvian Government, that the intention which Chile attributes to us is absolutely unfounded; and more, that it is made with the fullest knowledge that it is unfounded.

"Peru has not moved a single soldier, nor has the most insignificant military measure of any other than ordinary nature been issued after the events which occurred at La Paz, while both the people and government have preserved an attitude of complete calm when confronted by these events; and further, have preserved this composure even in the face of the threatening measures which the government of Chile is undertaking; their composure being due to their absolute conviction that the decision of our international problems cannot be obtained by force but depends on the dictates of right and justice."

Radical Chilean President-Elect

Intimation has been made in some quarters that Chile's purpose in mobilizing a large force in the northern provinces near the Bolivian-Peruvian border, and in sending several warships to the ports in that section, may have been to distract attention from the internal political situation in the country by pointing to the danger of foreign attack. The official count of the recent presidential election in Chile is to be made tomorrow, when the electoral college meets for that purpose. So close was the recent contest between Arturo Alessandri, candidate for the radical groups, and Barón Borgoño, candidate of the moderate and conservative groups of the different parties, that it was 10 days after the election last month before the result was known. Alessandri received 179 out of the 354 electoral votes. After the election and before the final result was known, the Chilean Government established a censorship for several days in order to prevent the "transmission of false and alarming messages" in connection with the election.

MR. MILLERAND'S PROMISE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—Mr. Millerand has obtained from the Finance Commission a vote in favor of the project to resume diplomatic relations with the Vatican, but not until he had given a specific promise not to set up the Embassy during the vacation. The matter will be discussed on the reassembly of Parliament.

WANT OF LABOR IN FRENCH HARVEST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—In spite of the exceptionally good crops, much concern is felt about the possibility of gathering them in. The Labor power for the harvest is entirely inadequate. The Senate is taking up the question and the War Minister is urged to send as many soldiers as possible into the fields to save the wheat now in danger of being lost. The number of soldiers available is limited, but everything possible will be done.

"I will go outside the law if necessary," declares Andrew Lefèvre. The importance of securing the fruits of the year's agricultural efforts needs no emphasis.

PREMIER DECLARES HIS IRISH POLICY

Mr. Lloyd George Tells Labor Delegates of His Readiness to Give Ireland Any Form of Government Within Empire

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Premier met a deputation from the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress yesterday afternoon to discuss the trade union resolutions regarding Ireland, the first resolution being proposed by the National Union of Railways calling for an Irish truce, and the second resolution, proposed by the Miners Federation, calling for a ballot of the trades unions on "down tools" policy in the event of the government not withdrawing troops from Ireland. The latter resolution was to be put forward only if the first resolution was not dealt with by the government, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor.

J. H. Thomas, secretary of the railways' union, introduced the deputation and the resolution calling for the withdrawal of the military from Ireland, the Irish people to use all possible influence to prevent murder and outrage and the government to undertake to introduce a system of full dominion self-government with protection of minorities, was discussed for nearly two hours in a conciliatory manner.

"You must either," Sir Edward said, "give way to this conspiracy or must smash it. There is no other way." In three-quarters of Ireland the government had been entirely beaten and there were only two courses open. One was surrender and the other was to reorganize the government forces so that they would not be beaten again.

Irish county councils in Ireland which had declared they owed no allegiance to the King ought to be treated as illegal and treasonable assemblies, and ought to be put down. Let the government either be earnest about the matter or else give it up.

The government did not seem to realize that the Sinn Feiners had openly declared war. He really believed that many of the people who shot policemen thought it was the same as shooting a German. He believed that the day on which the government surrendered to Sinn Fein would be the beginning of the end of the British Empire.

Joseph Devlin, the Nationalist leader, said that with regard to Ireland there was a dual policy. They had settled the troubles of Europe; they could not settle their own. **New Government Measure**

Sir Hamar Greenwood said that the position in Ireland at the present moment was as grave as it ever could be. He recounted the present condition in Belfast and referred to "lying charges" made against Colonel Smyth in the press which led to his assassination. Colonel Smyth never used the words charged against him and would never remain in Sir Hamar's memory as a man who had gone down doing his duty. The fact that so many people in Ireland had revolvers made the work of the police and military most difficult, and the government was going to ask the House of Commons, as soon as possible, to pass certain legislative measures to deal with the situation.

Outcome Depends on Sinn Fein

Such an attitude, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed, inevitably leads to war.

The British people have undoubtedly shown lack of understanding of the Irish people, or a remedy would long ago have been found, so that, unless the Sinn Feiners are prepared to meet the British representatives in order to negotiate a settlement, a foregone conclusion only remains.

Asked as to how the authorities could carry out offensive measures against the law-breakers in Ireland in face of the threat by British Labor to down tools unless all troops were withdrawn from Ireland, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that, so far, there was little prospect of Labor being persuaded to follow it to its final conclusion the recent resolution of the Labor Party, and, if they did so, means would be found to force the law in Ireland.

IRISH LEADERS IN DEBATE IN LONDON

Chief Secretary Informs Parliament That He Will Introduce New Measures for Restoration of Order in Ireland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—T. P. O'Connor was able to bring up the Irish situation again for discussion in the House of Commons last night, and put on the shoulders of Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist leader, responsibility for the present condition, which was promptly repudiated. The Irish Secretary, Sir Hamar Greenwood, announced the introduction of additional measures to cope with the tragic situation, and Mr. O'Connor's amendment to reduce the vote for Irish expenditure was rejected by 181 votes to 42.

Mr. O'Connor, in the course of his speech, called attention to the serious condition of Ireland, and said that it appeared that the Ulster volunteers were to be used as forces of the Crown, and this would worsen the embittered situation. No one had done more, he said, than Sir Edward Carson to create the present extremist party in Ireland, and he asserted that the testimony was strong that it was the movement in Ulster that turned the balance in the vacillating German mind in favor of war. Sir Edward stigmatized the assertion as "an unmitigated lie."

Mr. O'Connor, continuing, said that crime had steadily increased because the Irish people had come to the conviction that they could not expect justice from a British Parliament.

Sir Edward Carson's Criticism

Sir Edward Carson, in reply said that apparently he was a most wonderful person. Not only had he brought down the constitutional movement in Ireland, but he had actually brought about a great war on the Continent. He did not mind gibes and jeers as to the part he took in Ulster movement, but would do it over again, and claimed that he had saved Ulster from murderers and assassins.

Ulster would not allow the Sinn Feiners to trample on them and he felt that the Chief Secretary should get full credit in that he was doing his best and was prepared to take all measures necessary to protect life and property and bring the criminals to trial, but the fact remains that there was a complete collapse of the administration of law.

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New Government Measure

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The Criminal Injuries Bill

Already been introduced, and most drastic action would be taken to see that the authority and honor of the Crown were upheld in every public council or other body in Ireland. He would submit to the House, as soon as possible, a bill which would enable the Lord Lieutenant to set up tribunals to deal with every criminal offense in Ireland quickly, and which would make it possible to deal more drastically with the Sinn Fein courts. Every decision of these new courts would be upheld as soon as possible.

British Garrison Relieved

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The War Office issued the following communiqué on Thursday evening: "The Indian garrison at Rumahie on the Middle Euphrates was relieved on afternoon of July 20, following an attack by the relief column on July 19 on the Arab position. An Arab force, about 2000 strong, was observed to suffer many casualties. Fighting was severe for a time. No report of any British casualties has yet been received."

would be a determined and organized attempt to establish an Irish republic by means of murder and intimidation, and the attempt would not be abandoned without a struggle. But it had to be put down by the united determination of all creeds and parties, reserving their right to decide what was ultimately the best form of government for Ireland.

J. H. Thomas, joining in the debate, said that the government could obtain peace today by setting up dominion home rule in Ireland, but Lord Montague's bill for this purpose had been ignominiously rejected on behalf of the government.

Quiet in Belfast

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Friday)—Quiet has been restored here for the time being after continuous rioting all night. It is estimated that 13 people have been killed and about 200 wounded and injured. Feeling still runs high, and it is not possible to say that the trouble is entirely over. The military were compelled to fire in three different districts, the Cashel Road, Cromac street and Newtonards Road.

Soldiers were stoned and sniped mercilessly until they were forced to use their Lewis guns.

ARAB HOSTILITY TO BRITAIN EXPLAINED

Claims to More Self-Government in Mesopotamia Stated by British Leader of Arabs, Who Praises Work of Emir Feisal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — Col. T. E. Lawrence, whose intimate knowledge the Arab way of thinking enabled him to organize and lead to victory the Arabian Army in Palestine, has written a letter to The Times of London on the British policy in Mesopotamia. He comments on the surprise voiced in the House of Commons and in the press that, despite the British well-meant mandate, the Arabs were up in arms. He points out that the Arabs rebelled against the Turks during the war, not because the Turkish Government was notably bad, but because they wanted independence.

They did not risk their lives in battle to change masters, to become British subjects or French citizens, but to win a state of their own. Emir Feisal's Government in Syria has been completely independent for two years and has maintained public security and public service in this area. The present British policy will result in a garrison running into six figures next month, and the expense curve will go up to £50,000,000 for this financial year, and yet greater efforts will be called for, as Mesopotamia's desire for independence grows.

Arabs Have No Say

The government of the British have set up in Britain in fashion and in language, and has 450 British executive officers running it, with not one a single responsible Mesopotamian. In Turkish days, 70 per cent of the executive civil service was local, and, as against 80,000 British and Indian troops, there were only two Turkish army corps, the officers of which were 60 per cent Arabs and of the other ranks, 95 per cent were Arab. The Arabs are losing patience and hope in British good intentions, as they thought the British mandate meant dominion self-government for themselves.

Colonel Lawrence advocates as a remedy that the Arabs should do the work of government, his experience in helping to set up the Emir Feisal showed him that the art of government wants more character than brains. He would make Arabic the government language, thus returning to employment qualified Arabs.

He would raise two divisions of local volunteers of Arabs from the senior divisional general to the junior private. These units would be entrusted with the maintenance of order, and every single British and Indian soldier would be removed.

Coal Costs Prohibitive

"The recent large exports of coal are undoubtedly a factor in the increased price of coal. The necessity of paying \$12 a ton for spot coal at the mines makes the cost of manufacture almost prohibitive.

"Apparently it is quite possible to get coal if one has the excessive price, and can get it moved—it is the transportation that is causing the trouble."

Alfred N. Barrett, deputy and acting public service commissioner, said that the commission was greatly concerned about the condition of the coal supply for the public utilities of the city, and at the end of it you have got no further.

Business and Finance

Published daily, except Sunday, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Park Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, postage paid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Accepted October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

COAL LACKING FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES

Witnesses Before Committee of Senate Advocate Embargo on Coal Exports — Priority Orders Considered Useless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Public utilities are on "hand to mouth" coal rations and unless they can secure a sufficient stock to tide them over the winter months, face a possible shutdown, according to witnesses yesterday before the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production, of which William M. Calder, Senator from New York, is chairman.

Order No. 10 of the Interstate Commerce Commission, granting priority rights in the use of coal cars to the northwest territories, will operate disastrously in the coal situation in northern New York, says John N. Carlisle, a lawyer of Watertown, New York, testified.

Soldiers were stoned and sniped mercilessly until they were forced to use their Lewis guns.

Supply About Half Needs

John W. Lieb, vice-president of the New York Edison Company, told the committee that the many utilities and industries were getting an average of only 52 per cent of the coal demanded by their annual contracts with the producers.

And that they had been obliged to go into the market and buy spot coal at exorbitant prices. Yet they could not, since their rates were fixed by law.

They were getting an average of only 52 per cent of the coal demanded by their annual contracts with the producers. They were, in fact, essential industries. The total horsepower of that section of the country, he said, was estimated at about 66,000, of which 7000 only was obtained by coal, the rest being water power.

"The point is," he said, "that if the production of that 7000 horsepower by coal is stopped, it means that the water power also stops. Most of our mills at present are getting their coal from day to day. They have contracts for coal, but they dare not take any chances on their contracts, and consequently they are buying spot coal at excessive prices, \$12 a ton at the mines. Twenty-five thousand to 30,000 tons of bituminous coal must be stored up at Watertown during the summer months for winter use. Today there is not a ton of coal in storage in Watertown, whereas last year at this time we had 30,000 tons."

In his opinion the remedy for the situation was restriction of the export of coal. "Cut off the export of coal that we need at home, as England and every other country in the world is doing, and you will at once relieve the situation," said Mr. Carlisle. "Priority orders do no good and simply upset things. They discriminate first in favor of one part of the country, then in favor of another, first in favor of one industry, and then of another, and at the end of it you have got no further.

on credit. Immediate aid from this country would naturally come in the form of further credits and such war matériel as is available.

Out of the credits already authorized by Congress, more than \$200,000 remains in the Treasury, but no one at the moment is prepared to speak on the technical point of the powers inherent in the President with Congress not in session. The questions of credits and war matériel are under consideration by the department.

Prompt Decision May Be Made

The attitude of this government on the broad question of general policy will depend on what transpires in the immediate future, it was intimated. A situation, it was said, may well develop where legalistic hair-splitting may go to the board. As viewed here, the crucial question is whether or not to decide on fighting Bolshevikism in Poland, or further west.

The State Department admitted yesterday that representations had been made to the government of Tzeczo-Slovakia because of delays to American war matériel in transit from that country to Poland. These representations were not necessarily a "protest"; the Tzeczo-Slovakia Government explained that the delay was due to labor trouble, but there is more than a suspicion here that the Tzeczo leaders are themselves disinclined to give offense to the Soviet authorities and also that Communistic elements in Tzeczo-Slovakia may possibly be indulging in sabotage in behalf of the Bolsheviks.

There is every indication that this country wants to help, but the government is apparently in quandary as to how to proceed. Their great hope is that the Moscow Government will "see the light," and that the situation will so develop as not to compel the United States to take action. However, the impression is gaining strength daily that the Soviets, after successfully defending their own frontiers, are determined to give the world a military demonstration of the "Red" armies as conquerors, and that they claim to see an unusual opportunity to propagate their faith. Military experts believe that the present offensive is aimed at Warsaw.

Effect in Germany

Another aspect of the situation is causing considerable concern, namely, the possibilities of trouble in Germany as a result of the Bolshevik offensive, the cannonading from which is now clearly audible in the marches of East Prussia. Trouble could easily be caused by two elements in Germany, namely the Junkers of East Prussia and the Spartacists, both of whom were badly defeated in their previous attempts to overthrow the Social-Democratic Government. As is the case with the Tzeczo-Slovakia, the substrata of unrest in Germany adds to the complexity of the situation.

Some time ago, the Treasury Department announced that there would be no more credits extended. It is pointed out, however, that a situation now exists which was not contemplated when this policy was proclaimed; that in fact this country and the Allies face a "brand new" situation, as one official expressed it.

If it were only a question for the Allies of extending the Poles credit and war munitions, it would be a very simple matter; in view, however, of the inability of the Polish armies to stiffen their resistance, military critics here have reached the conclusion that if the "Red" armies advance, it is idle for the major powers to talk in any other than in terms of disciplined and equipped man-power.

"Moral suasion," said a military observer yesterday, "is not a formidable instrument with which to fight the Bolsheviks, and plauso declarations of sympathy for the Poles do not stop the onrush of a victorious force." But here again the difficulties with which the Allies contend at home complicate the outlook and renders a decision either way hazardous.

The Allies' Dilemma

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—It is learned from Warsaw that the Polish Council of National Defense has decided to engage in conversation with the Soviet Government with a view to an armistice. A radio message to that effect has been sent to Moscow. The news is believed to be authentic. Dr. Mayer von Kauffeuren, the German chargé d'affaires at Paris, has pointed out to Mr. Millerand the danger in which Germany is placed by contact of the Bolsheviks. He represents that the forces of law and order have need of arms. Mr. Millerand's reply was non-committal. There is no proposal that disarmament for Germany, as agreed upon at Spa, shall be delayed, but it is obvious that Germany may make use of the new circumstances to defeat the provisions of the protocol. Indeed this preliminary démarque indicates the inevitable lack of finality in all conference's decisions, for the Allies would not be disposed to insist on disarmament if there were a real danger of disorder in Germany.

The Russo-Polish conflict could not be confined to two countries. Already considerable attention is being given in France to the dilemma of an armed Germany, which would be a menace to the entente, or a disarmed Germany, which might be prey to Bolshevism.

Plans for Conquest

WARSAW, Poland (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—The plans of the Russian Soviet Government for controlling Poland's population in connection with the offensive aimed at conquering the Polish Republic, were made more than a month ago, according to Russian newspapers reaching Warsaw dated June 11. On this date the "Izvestia," the official organ of the Central Committee of the Moscow Soviet, published the following:

"Recent events on various Polish fronts and our advance into the very heart of Poland's population impel us to give our party workers instructions

about the character of their work in establishing and strengthening the Soviet Powers in Poland. It is absolutely necessary to undertake a most ruthless struggle against the entire Polish population and to take measures for their complete extermination as a nation."

"It is absolutely necessary, therefore:

"First—To inaugurate mass terror against the propertied peasants, rooting them out entirely, and to undertake ruthless terror toward the Poles generally who may undertake any direct or indirect part whatever in the struggle against the Soviet powers.

"Second—To confiscate grain and send the grain to fixed points. This refers not only to grain but to all agricultural products.

"Third—To undertake all measures to assist the colonization of the poorer people.

"Fourth—To place the Jews and other persons of foreign birth on a footing of equality with the Poles re-

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RADICALS COMING

National Civic Federation to Undertake Job of Checking Disloyalty and Determining Standard of Americanism

Headquarters to Remain in New York, With Branch in Chicago —Notification Date August 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A nationwide study into revolutionary movements has been undertaken by the National Civic Federation to aid, it is explained, "in the suppression of disloyalty and the promotion of Americanism." Many organizations, including commercial, fraternal, social and Labor bodies are cooperating in response to a letter sent out by Judge

within a year in the salaries of a large number of the teaching staff at the University of Chicago, has been announced. The two increases will add about \$200,000 a month to the faculty pay roll, it is said.

DEMOCRATS PLAN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

Systems of Marketing Products Through Common Trading Associations Explained to Convention of Farm Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—After leaders of some of the foremost farmer cooperative marketing organizations of the United States had told how they have developed cooperation for the last 30 years, accomplished wonderful results under the Rochedale system, but are now at a point in their growth where they are at a standstill, Aaron Sapiro, San Francisco attorney for 14 of the largest cooperative associations on the Pacific coast, told them that they were all wrong, fundamentally and economically, and then told them how it is done right in California.

It has been definitely arranged, Mr. White, chairman of the Democratic campaign committee, who has been in conference here on organization and campaign programs with E. H. Moore, Governor Cox's convention manager, Wilbur Marsh of Iowa, and George Brennan of Illinois.

He said that they had made the mistake of using consumer cooperation methods when they were producers and should use producer cooperation methods. He said producers should go to Denmark to study producer cooperation, and not to England to study their cooperation, because their is consumer cooperation.

Gov. James M. Cox will devote the next two weeks to the writing of his speech of acceptance, to be delivered when he is officially notified of his nomination as the Democratic nominee for President of the United States, it was announced upon his return to Dayton yesterday.

Formal notification will be on August 7. This ceremony will be held at Trailside, the Governor's home, near Dayton. It is expected that the new campaign committee will be present in Dayton on that day. Immediately following his notification, Governor Cox will take the stump and visit many points in Ohio and the middle west, extending his trip first to the Pacific coast, and then to New England. Word has been received from prominent women members of the Democratic Party that they will take advantage of Governor Cox's stay at his home to present their claims for recognition in their campaign.

Aid for Suffrage

Governor Cox Says He has Men at Work in Tennessee

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Governor Cox, Democratic presidential nominee, yesterday told a delegation from the National Woman's Party that he already had "two or three men" working among members of the Tennessee Legislature to secure the 36 votes needed for ratification of the federal Woman Suffrage Amendment. The suffrage delegation asked the Governor to send a personal representative to Tennessee and were surprised and gratified to hear the candidate had done so already.

His position of withholding comment on the acceptance address of Senator Warren G. Harding, his Republican opponent, was continued by Governor Cox, who also refused to comment on William J. Bryan's declaration of the Prohibition Party presidential nomination.

In collecting information for use in his speech of acceptance, Governor Cox today conferred with E. N. Hurley of Chicago, former chairman of the Shipping Board, on shipping affairs; and also on farm and Labor questions with Oscar E. Bradfute, of Xenia, Ohio, a former member of the Federal Industrial Commission and National Farm Bureau.

The Governor today received from P. P. Christensen, the Farmer-Labor Party presidential candidate, a petition requesting that Republican and Democratic candidates join in a plea to President Wilson for a pardon for Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist nominee. Governor Cox would make no comment on the request.

AUTO REGISTRATION INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Development of better roads in Maine is showing results in the increase in automobile registration fees over last year. Since January 1, the State of Maine has received the sum of \$739,015 in automobile registration fees as against the sum of \$613,099.25 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$126,005.75. Since the first of the year 70,600 operators' licenses have been issued and 49,626 automobiles, 6,621 trucks, 610 automobile dealers, 1,274 motor cycles and 21 motor-cycle dealers have been registered.

CAVALRY INSTRUCTION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Massachusetts—In connection with the cavalry instruction which the United States Government is to maintain at the Massachusetts Agricultural College as a unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, a contract has been awarded for the construction of a cavalry barn. The government is to supply without cost the personnel, forage, horses, and all the necessary equipment and students are enrolled at no expense. Norwich, Vermont, has the only other cavalry unit in New England.

Federation officials say that the response has been inspiring and promising and that notable and representative leaders in national and business life, the church, education, agriculture, and Labor have joined in the movement.

TEACHERS GET INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Authorization by the trustees of the second increase

of the salary of the teaching staff at the University of Chicago, has been announced. The two increases will add about \$200,000 a month to the faculty pay roll, it is said.

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COOPERATIVE PLANS FOR AGRICULTURE

Systems of Marketing Products Through Common Trading Associations Explained to Convention of Farm Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As a preliminary to a vigorous campaign by the United States Government to eliminate coal profiteering and ascertain a fair price in that commodity to the consumer, announcement was made last night that A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, will have a conference with coal operators, dealers and railroad men in New York next Tuesday.

The conference is the result of an announcement made by the Department of Justice several weeks ago that it intended to enforce the anti-profiteering provisions of the Lever Act. Since that time the world knows that the coal situation, both as regards production and prices, has been going from bad to worse. Investigations by the Department of Justice since this declaration have disclosed that many individual mine owners are charging, and have been charging, exorbitant prices.

Nevertheless, little if anything has been done to punish them. One of the reasons given for the failure to prosecute and punish coal dealers and operators guilty of profiteering was that, with the industry in such chaos, it is difficult to determine what constitutes fair prices. Next Tuesday's conference was called with the purpose of establishing fair profits, fair prices and to discuss the best method of stabilizing the industry.

Question of Fair Profit

The question of what constitutes a fair profit for the operators, dealers and railroads, and what would be a fair retail price for coal, has handicapped the department in its campaign, it was said on Friday, and the conference was called for the purpose of deciding on prices which could be used as the basis for the department's activities against profiteers.

Gibbs L. Baker and Howard C. Matlock, attorneys; Charles A. Owen, president of the Tidewater Coal Exchange, and Charles S. Allen, secretary of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York City, called upon the Attorney-General yesterday, and discussed the whole present situation in the coal industry with him, and with Charles B. Ames, assistant to the Attorney-General, who has direct charge of the crusade against coal profiteers.

The Attorney-General, in a statement, said that the four men "discussed the general coal situation."

The Interstate Commerce Commission decided yesterday to issue a priority and preference order for the shipment of coal to the New England states. The text of the order was not made public, but it will authorize the allocation of cars to all mines having contracts with New England industries, but under the stringent regulation that these cars be consigned to that territory or to tidewater where the United States Shipping Board has pools.

Officials of the Shipping Board declared that they can supply the necessary tonnage, but indicated that mines have had a practice in the past of consigning elsewhere cars ordered for the specific purpose of carrying New England coal. It is assumed that this illegal practice will forthwith cease.

Assurance was given by the White House that coal needs of New England territory had received the earnest consideration of the government and that it is now possible to promise that enough fuel for the needs of the community will be forthcoming.

The telegram carrying this assurance was sent to the New England governors by Joseph P. Tumulty, acting in the name of the President. Conference of the heads of departments immediately concerned have been held, the telegram declared, and everything possible is being done to promote delivery. A similar message was sent to the governors of North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin. Following is the text of the message:

"Answering your telegram with reference to the coal situation in New England, the President directs me to say that he has kept in touch with the various departments handling this important matter during the past weeks and he is now able to state that as a result of these conferences coal in sufficient quantities for the needs of that community will be delivered to New England. The President wishes me to assure you that everything that can be done in this vital matter is being done.

(Signed) "J. P. TUMULTY, Secretary to the President."

COAL IS PROMISED TO NEW ENGLAND

Priority and Preference Order Issued For Shipment to Six States of That Section and Aid Assured to Three Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The purpose of the conference is to consider the general situation with a view of securing the advice and assistance of these gentlemen with respect to the present situation in the coal industry."

Assistance Volunteered

The men who will attend the conference volunteered their assistance to the Department of Justice in the campaign against profiteering, it was said.

The mine operators, the carriers, the dealers and the consumers will all be represented at the conference, and Mr. Palmer and Judge Ames will hear the representatives of all the groups in determining what constitutes a fair profit and a fair price.

The coal operators and dealers assured the Attorney-General that they have been making every effort to eliminate profiteering at the mines, and pledged their support to the department's campaign against speculators who have been taking advantage of the car shortage and the scarcity of coal to boost their prices exorbitantly.

These independent speculators, the coal operators informed Mr. Palmer, sell mostly to the export trade.

INQUIRY INTO COAL PRICES IS ORDERED

Department of Justice Announces Conference to Inaugurate Drive to Enforce Lever Act Anti-Profit Peering Provisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

—As a preliminary to a vigorous campaign by the United States Government to eliminate coal profiteering and ascertain a fair price in that commodity to the consumer, announcement was made last night that A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, will have a conference with coal operators, dealers and railroad men in New York next Tuesday.

The conference is the result of an announcement made by the Department of Justice several weeks ago that it intended to enforce the anti-profiteering provisions of the Lever Act.

Since that time the world knows that the coal situation, both as regards production and prices, has been going from bad to worse. Investigations by the Department of Justice since this declaration have disclosed that many individual mine owners are charging, and have been charging, exorbitant prices.

Nevertheless, little if anything has been done to punish them. One of the reasons given for the failure to prosecute and punish coal dealers and operators guilty of profiteering was that, with the industry in such chaos, it is difficult to determine what constitutes fair prices.

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"I will say a few words at random. And do you listen at random?"

The Public and the People

It may have been observed by those who are nice in such matters and who possess a delicate analytical sense, that when a journalist writes, he writes for the public and so it is that some excellent members of the profession quite seriously call themselves "publicists," and none denies that that is a very fine name indeed. Yes, it is indeed passing brave to be a publicist and spread one's publications at Persepolis, so to speak, gentle reader. I am not quite sure that the real, true blue publicist need have any sense of humor; he must, or should be deeply read in economics, politics, history, finance, the art military, dietetics, finance and woman suffrage and I am glad and grateful to think that there is scarce line of any publicists' writings that does not betray a profound acquaintance with all these delightful and well determined subjects.

But does the fellow love a jest, has he a tenderness for little quips, does the comic half wink at him in all sorts of places and in the most starched, and solemn complications, can he love and laugh and cry and tell the truth to others and himself? Well, according to my humble reckoning, I don't think he can. Although of course as a thorough going publicist he is never going to admit as much. Let us not, however, condemn the publicist, but cherish and encourage him to better, more lightsome ways, ever hoping for that golden morn when he will rise and laugh at himself and even burst into song. I have never heard a publicist sing, indeed I do not care to hear such a performance, dreadful and embarrassing beyond words, but the rhetorical exigencies of the situation demand that he be pictured as singing, so sing he shall as loud and blithe as any bulbul.

Here let us pause and pausing, contemplate what might be the picture afforded by a chorus of publicists; it is not, I know, a pleasant subject, but then, you know, New England expects every man to do his duty. I think that beyond any doubt the basses should be the leader writers; we could not ask them to sing in tune, but they can be depended on to make plenty of noise and be as earnest as the mountains. It may be here observed that there is a subtle resemblance between bass-viols and bass singers, but it is best that a separate paper be devoted to this subject, for I am going farther and farther away from my subject, whatever that may have been. The baritones ought to be the editorial writers and writers in the periodical that agree with every one and shampoo the second rate with the optimism that cheers. These, too, would not sing in tune, but consider the amplitude of their volume and the great demand for them. The tenors should be the writers that go in for stuff verging on the essay, the article informative, occasional verse and parpers quivering with the beautiful. Would these vocalists sing in tune? Oh, dear no, no more than those who publicize about the referendum or those that are rejoiced to think that under representative government the people can do no wrong. The poet, with a gentle largeness that does him credit has doubtless sung that birds in their little nests agree; this may be true of birds, but I doubt if of tenor publicists who have their gentle failings out and their well bred differences. Having assembled the chorus of publicists and sealed them up tight in a paragraph, let us resume our subject, gentle reader, and this part of it will concern you.

A pretty shade for the electric light, which is supplied by a 15-hour battery, gave a touch of color to the light gray walls lined out with black, and all that was missing, at the moment, was the well filled book shelf that would naturally form one of the attractions of this little dwelling which in a few hours would be out in the open country, under the starlit sky.

African Wood

A reinforcement for the world demand for lumber is preparing in British East Africa, where there are being two and three million acres of woodland to draw upon, and a new industry, very infantile at present, is expected to grow so rapidly that the government is now considering plans to improve the harbor facilities for exporting the forests. The best wood is suitable for wheelmakers and wagon-builders and the making of wood-block paving, railway sleepers, bridges, ox yokes, and ax, pick and tool handles. It also makes good flooring and lining boards. The builder, however, must needs be of a patient disposition if he postpones building until these British East African woods are available. Meantime there are new sounds in some of the African forests, the rhythm of the woodsman's ax, the buzz of the sawmill, and the puffing of undersized locomotives on the narrow gauge tracks that are penetrating from the main line of railway into the woodlands. And many a workman, no doubt, will some day work with tools whose handles grew in an African forest.

WILD BIRD REFUGES

Louisiana is about to add 129,000 acres to the 180,232 she now has devoted to the protection of wild birds and animals. The new Governor, John M. Parker; M. L. Alexander, commissioner of conservation for the State; Edward Avery McIlhenny, originator of the idea of game refuges along the gulf coast, and the man who obtained the Russell Sage Foundation gift of Marsh Island, Louisiana, as well as the Rockefeller Foundation gift of 89,000 acres for the same purpose, and

of the way, to pass from ridge to ridge, or going from lake to lake in the marsh.

On the higher lands, the small birds of all the resident varieties in Louisiana nest, and pay no attention to the photographer who approaches them. In the winter the woods are filled, in addition to these residents, with hordes of migrant warblers, finches, sparrows, and all the other varieties of small birds which change their residence with the changing seasons. Quail barely move out of one's path, and coots, gallinules and rails swim so leisurely that they barely escape the punt in which the State's guard-



Wild migrating blue-winged teal.

a number of the members of the present Legislature are behind the project to increase the State's perpetual reservations.

The tracts desired, of which 43,000 acres are in Vermilion Parish, and 86,000 in a strip lying between the Rockefeller Foundation gift and Avery's Island, when obtained, will give Louisiana a tract of 500 square miles, fronting 75 miles on the Gulf of Mexico, and running inland from one mile to 30 miles, on which no hunting is allowed, no gun may be fired, and no trappers permitted to enter. The lands to be acquired are valued at \$975,000, but it is believed they can be obtained for about 75 per cent of this amount, and intimations have been received by the State and

of the iron gates.

On Marsh Island and on the Rockefeller Foundation gift, since they are directly on the coast, the gulls, terns, pelicans and other salt-water dwellers congregate. Many varieties of these birds nest there; others are migrants, and this is one of the few places where the giant man-of-war bird and the albatross have been seen to alight on the mainland of North America.

A Pet Alligator

The tracts so far reserved have gone back to the wilderness, and the redeemed and cultivated rice fields and sugar-cane farms surround them on all sides. In the center of Avery's Island rises the only large house on the reserves, the others being merely the small houses of the wardens of the State Department of Conservation. This main dwelling is the home of Edward Avery McIlhenny, a direct descendant of Daniel Avery, who left New Jersey in revolutionary days and migrated to that section of Louisiana, obtaining a grant from the Spanish Government, whose boundaries are today virtually what they were in 1800.

Built like a Newport cottage, this home surprises the visitor to Avery's Island, who emerges suddenly from the primal jungle to a cleared space amid the huge magnolia, cypress, tulip and oak trees only to find this three-story mansion rising before him.

"Think," said Mr. McIlhenny, "what such refuges mean to the naturalist and the student of all future time. Imagine, if you can, what it would have meant to have had such an area at the time of the great abundance of the passenger pigeon. Those beautiful birds would have been with us today, adding much to our forests, if we had cared for them. So we should have had the buffalo, the antelope, even the elk and the Labrador duck."

"As soon as we get all the land obtained here in Louisiana for this purpose, we shall have the largest refuge in the world. No future state government ever can throw it open to market hunters or sell it, or use it for any purpose other than a home for the birds and the animals. Even the alligators are safe, and there is one at Avery's Island, 30 years old, 13 feet long and weighing 300 pounds, which will come from his hole in the pond whenever I call him."

Refuges now held by Louisianians and bound by acts of the Legislature to always be devoted to this purpose, consist of the original 13,000 acres, of which Avery's Island is the center. This is valued at \$130,000. Separated from this only by the strip of 86,000 acres which the State is seeking to buy lies Marsh Island, purchased July 22, 1912, by Mrs. Russell Sage, and turned over to the Conservation Department of Louisiana for a probationary period of five years, and which now is about to become the permanent property of the State. Marsh Island is valued at \$780,000, and the gift was obtained through the efforts of Mr. McIlhenny. On May 15, 1913, the Rockefeller Foundation, at the solicitation of Mr. McIlhenny and Commissioner Alexander, purchased 88,247 acres of land, valued at \$680,000, a little further west along the gulf coast of Louisiana, and turned it over to the State on conditions similar to those of the probationary period of the Sage gift. This period is now at an end, and notice has been given to the State that this tract soon will be transferred to Louisiana.

Millions of Birds

All these lands lie directly in the center of the lanes of migration of the birds in spring and autumn across the United States, north and south. They furnish resting places for these migrant millions on which many have remained and bred, year after year. Here, for example, is the last colony in North America of the beautiful snow-white egret. Here, also, is the only nesting place so far found in North America of the anhinga, or snake bird, believed by biologists and ornithologists to be one of the first birds to appear on earth.

Here, every fall to spend the winter, come millions of ducks of all varieties, every kind of goose known to the New World; even the fast-disappearing sandhill crane drop down from their high flights out of the north and pause again on their way back in the spring. The geese and brant and ducks and the many varieties of curlew, snipe, plover and other long-legged waders remain all winter. Half a mile outside the boundaries of these refuges one cannot approach any of the many birds, not even the bands of Canadian geese, feeding on the flat marshes. Inside these refuges, one has to shove them out

THE CLIPPER SHIP

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
There's a flutter of wind on the starboard bow
To rattle the ship along.
As she rises and skims the waves' white rims
To the sheets' high chanty song.

There's a capful of wind on the starboard bow
To stretch the battered sails.
As she turns and tips across the rips
And washes her tall lee rails.

There's a roar of wind on the starboard bow
As she buries her nose in spray
To toss and fight through the crashing night.
And beat to port with day.

THE SUMMER TERM AT OXFORD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The summer, or as it is technically called, the Trinity Term, at Oxford, begins in the last week of April, and ends in the middle of June. It is a period of eight weeks, in which the student must and does find extreme difficulty in balancing and proportioning the various demands of work and play—not only is every opportunity afforded him of spending the major portion of his time in the pursuit of games, but if he happens to be at all good at any particular game then his participation in them becomes more of a duty than a pleasure.

Besides athletics there are many other incidents in the term which cannot quite be classed as either work or play. They are the speeches of various politicians, productions of sundry plays, concerts and innumerable gatherings of small societies.

Every shade of political thought is represented at Oxford from the extreme Tory to the ultra Bolshevik. The old saying that "if you are not a Socialist before you are 25, you have no heart, and if you are a Socialist after you are 25 you have no sense" is fairly true of the youth of England today. Every political party in England is represented by a club in Oxford and the most recent club to be founded is the "New Reform Club," which has as its honorary president the Prime Minister of England. This club is a split from the Liberal Club, which represents Liberalism as personified by Mr. Asquith.

Nearly every term a representative member of each party comes from London and addresses a devoted and enthusiastic audience. Among other prominent politicians and "men of moment" who have addressed Oxford gatherings this term have been Lord Milner, Mr. Asquith and Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Oxford loves a celebrity and no one is happier than the Oxford undergraduate when he really feels he is being taken seriously by some good.

This term the weather has been all that could be desired and the outdoor performances have been the greatest success. Music is maintained at a very high level. Besides the Oxford Musical Society and Union, which has organized concerts every week, nearly every college has its own musical society, which meets usually once a week. The Balliol Sunday concerts are typical concerts.

There are many small college societies which have a distinction peculiar to themselves. In Christ Church alone there must be 20 such societies. Some, such as the Asiatic Society, which discusses only eastern problems and invites to its meetings various authorities on the particular subject under discussion, and the Medieval Society, which probes the mysteries of the Middle Ages, are open to the university at large, although run and controlled by members of Christ Church. The other clubs are debating clubs or meetings for reading plays or poetry. Every college prides itself on the exclusive and particular nature of its club.

With the musical on Tuesday, the Conservative "Canning Club" on Wednesday, the Oxford Union Debating Society on Thursday, the week is soon filled up. Perhaps there is no reason to suppose that the activities of these clubs are any more pronounced in the summer term than any other. But the fact that the nights are shorter and the term so filled that your week has to be sketched out in advance in great detail seems to give them all an increased importance.

The main feature of the summer term is "Eight Week," the last week in May and which is the modal point and almost the raison d'être of the summer term. The rowing race or bumping on the river which attracts thousands to its banks, is a pretty sight and color, but the oarsmen all dress in their college colors only the very fortunate individual happens to be standing in the right place to see the bump (one boat catching up and overtaking another), the majority are merely spectators of a number of

"eights" rowing for all they are worth. For six consecutive days the rowing is on. The relations of almost every undergraduate choose that week to come down to Oxford. Every room and attic is booked. And all are safely gay except those whose examinations hang over them out through the last week of the month, even after the nineteenth, when the term finishes.

FROM UNDER THE CIRCLE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Romance is not past. Romance is the spirit of adventure in the day's work. It is everywhere, as Kipling and O. Henry have so often pointed out; in the East Side and the West; on the seven seas and the 16 winds; among the black dust of the mines and the red dust of the deserts; in the bakery and the igloo. Today it is blantly challenged publicity in the Central Station at Ottawa.

It happened thus. There was the usual polyglot crowd of expectant newcomers and gloomy farewells about the iron gates. Presently splotches of scarlet were seen heading through the black. They were recognized as men of the R. C. M. P. (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) of course. The streets of Ottawa have been bright with their uniforms since their headquarters were recently removed from Regina. But they were evidently on duty now in their unobtrusive way. They had a guest with them, a stocky, swart individual with short, stiff, pitch-black hair, and skin the color of dirty copper. The crowd awoke and jostled forward. "An Indian," said one; "an Eskimo," corrected another. "It is Ouanmak, brought down from somewhere under the Circle. Seems sort of indifferent, eh!"

Ouanmak shuffled along between his athletic captors without so much as a glance toward the spacious architecture about him, or the curious elbowing crowds of highly-civilized beings in silks, flannels and cottons. Maybe his bump of inquisitiveness is less after 4000 miles of travel under the white man's jurisdiction. When he reached home again he could boast of a trip equal in length to the combined excursions of all the village for a generation. Not that he would be believed, of course. Was he thinking such thoughts as his moccasined feet paddest on the concrete platform? His hood was thrown back, but his lids were down, hiding his black eyes and the emotions behind them. Later, however, when he was lounging in the luxury of a train seat, and a constable spoke to him, eyes and teeth gleamed an instant in friendly response. "Take care of yourself, Ouanmak," and a big hand seized his own in a man's grip. Then the wheels turned and the Mountain was gone.

Ouanmak had come 4000 miles to give information to the authorities at Ottawa, and was now returning 4000 miles to Chesterfield Inlet. Sergeant Douglas, who had brought him out, would take him back. He appeared quite capable of carrying out his orders. Over six feet tall, with a pleasant smile, and an air of quiet self-confidence, he seemed to personify splendidly all the fine traditions of the force. He had carried the scarlet for four years down innumerable trails, cañons, plains and barrens, and "It's a clean life, I like it!" said he.

It is a strange party; Sergt. H. O. Douglas, Corp. J. Small and Constable A. Parquette; for the mounted police have spread a name over the northern half of the continent from the Labrador to the Yukon, for justice and resourcefulness and power, that permits one man to do the work of a hundred and for three to arrest a whole tribe in the gloom of an Arctic night.

The train moves out. At Montreal the Hudson Bay sealer, Nascope, chock-full of supplies and lumber for storehouses and huts in northern wilds, waits to bear them up the coast to Hudson Strait, and across the great bay to Chesterfield Inlet, and for two years at least the whistle of a locomotive and the rustle of silk, and the gleam of an electric light, the thousand and one things that tie a man so securely to civilization, will cease to exist for these three riders of the plains, and as for Ouanmak, this Captain Cook of the Esquimaux, will he ever again come south of sixty-three?

AN AMERICAN MISCELLANY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Was it "Spoon River" that gave the first impetus to what is now popularly recognized as the renaissance of American poetry? Is it Amy Lowell's eager analysis of contemporary poetic currents or Louis Untermeyer's vociferous acclamation of poets otherwise born to blush unseen that stimulate the general interest in poetry?

Whatever the cause, the result is fairly obvious. Books of verse go into several editions. Their authors tour the country, giving readings of their own works, as once Dickens gave dramatic renderings of "David Copperfield" and "Old Curiosity Shop." There are schools and schools of poets, and always plenty more fish in the sea. And finally, there is the promised appearance this autumn of a miscellany of American poetry.

The chief charm of this coming volume is the fact that each poet of the 11 represented is his own editor, and that, far from coming together as the imagists did, or as the "Others" do—because they share the same theories or try for the same effects, these men and women are independent sometimes in direct opposition, emphasizing the contribution of each to American poetry, rather than of all to some single phase of it. How far apart they are, one from another, may be seen by examining the list of contributors, which ranges from Conrad Aiken to Louis Untermeyer.

Aiken represents the group of which T. S. Eliot is perhaps the foremost member. It is interested in the nuance in the capture of an elusive emotion.

Next in alphabetical order comes Robert Frost, the eloquent if reserved New Englander. Then there is John Gould Fletcher and Amy Lowell, both imagists and experimenters of the first water. Between these two comes the popular troubadour, Vachel Lindsay. And on Miss Lowell's heels, James Oppenheim. On his other side stands the dean of American poetry, E. A. Robinson, arm in arm with the mystic "rough-neck," Carl Sandburg. And he is followed by the lovely lyrst, Sara Teasdale. The miscellany concludes with the warm, keen precision of Jean Starr Untermeyer's work and with the less perfect but deeply engaging productions of her husband.

A daring hostess once suggested assembling all her friends in one room on one evening, for the sake of contrast and chiaroscuro if not something more exciting. The miscellany seems to anticipate her in the courage of its inclusiveness. The best of it is that until the book appears one will not know what they are going to say. None of the 90 poems has appeared in book form, and only seven have previously appeared in print. The omission of contributions by Masters, Pound, T. S. Eliot, H. D., and William Carlos Williams may, it is hoped, be somewhat atoned for in a further volume, for the miscellany is to be a biennial. At all events, the promise of the first issue is great, and the very difference of those represented brings out the richness of a soil in which all can flourish. The fact that what we are to have here is not a movement or a little group of serious theorists, but 11 diverse personalities, bespeaks at once the healthiness of American poetry and the stimulus to be gained from these American poets.

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VARIED VIEWS ON HARDING SPEECH

Press Opinions Feature Party Government Plan and Policy on League of Nations as Two Items of Major Importance

The speech of acceptance made by Senator Warren G. Harding, Ohio, when formally notified of his nomination for the presidency by the Republican Party, is greeted by Republican papers generally as a masterly declaration of the proper attitude for this country on the League of Nations, and as a repudiation of the alleged "autocratic" methods of the Democratic Administration. The Democratic press, on the other hand, considers the speech rather a weak document, indicating primarily that the Republican Party has adopted the attitude of the "irreconcilables" so far as the League is concerned—at least, to all intents. Some typical statements follow:

The Washington Post

Mr. Harding's address is so frank and unhesitating on matters heretofore treated with reserve that the effect of his entire utterance is invigorating and inspiring. He does not pick the League to pieces—he smashes it with a few blows. He does not equate the making of peace—he will make peace as soon as Congress can pass an act for him to sign. This means an extra session of Congress immediately following March 4. If Mr. Harding should be elected, and the enactment of the Knox resolution or its equivalent without further ado. Evidently the way to make peace is to make peace, in Mr. Harding's opinion. The way to secure cooperation among the nations is to secure it, not by entangling them in compromising and fatal meshes, but by the voluntary exercise of sovereign power, each nation cooperating according to the nature of its constitution and acting in response to its own free will.

The Washington Star

Senator Harding's speech of acceptance constitutes a more definite platform for the campaign than that which was adopted at Chicago before his nomination. It puts a new aspect upon the League of Nations issue, for in effect it announces for peace by declaration as soon as Congress can adopt a resolution, followed by a new association of nations to prevent war through justice rather than force.

As a deliverance, the speech is highly commendable. It is full of pointed epigrams, and it reaches far in covering the general conditions of the country. One of its most emphatic declarations is that which calls for government by party and declares against individual dominance. In his attitude toward Labor, Senator Harding takes the safety position of demanding more production. He admits the right of collective bargaining, but deplores the use of the strike as a means of securing betterments. He recites in brief a number of topics which he phrases as pledges of policy, but postpones for future discussion in detail.

Taken altogether, the speech of acceptance is calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of the partisan supporters of the Republican ticket. Save on the point of the League of Nations and the restoration of peace, it adds no new element to the campaign.

The Chicago Tribune

We believe, considering Mr. Harding's speech in its entirety, that in its broad significance it is an important state paper, a needed and powerful appeal to the American people to remember the faith and ideals of their fathers, to have faith in their Nation, and to preserve it for the great work it can do in the world, to its own citizens, and to the cause of humanity everywhere.

If its rights and strength are impaired, its ability to promote its ideals is impaired. The world needs the American ideal.

The Chicago Post

Through all the list of problems touched upon, Mr. Harding manages to make his way without using the real and accepted labels for anything. He does not use the words "Wilson, reservations, interpretations, open shop, trades union, prohibition" or similar clarifications, which makes his indefiniteness easier. But he leaves upon his reader an uneasy wish to have all his issues get together, as men used to do in reckless moments on the frontier, and "tell their real names."

Altogether, the Harding speech of acceptance simply confirms his candidacy in the form and level set for it by the circumstances of his nomination. It does not change the course of the campaign.

The New York Tribune

Senator Harding's speech of acceptance is marked by a happy absence of a spirit of omniscience. He does not present himself as possessed of all knowledge. Fundamentally a democrat, while President Wilson is not, he is modestly willing to be merely a part of a great cooperative machine.

We have before us a champion of diffused representative government as distinguished from one which is personal and tends to be dictatorial and autocratic. No reasonless faith is this. As Senator Harding remarks: "Republics have risen and fallen, and a transition from party to personal government has preceded every failure since the world began."

If Mr. Harding stood for no more than a determination to turn away from one-manism, if his only issue

were a protest against an effort to wreck a system of divided power, he would richly deserve success.

The New York Times

He takes only one position that really counts. This has to do with the Treaty and the League of Nations, and may be stated in plain language. Mr. Harding has unconditionally surrendered to Johnson and Borah. He has thrown over Mr. Taft and taken sides with Senator Knox. He has gone back on the majority of the Republican Senators—including himself—and given in to the small minority. In short, Mr. Harding is against ratifying the Treaty on any terms and opposed to entering the League of Nations upon any conditions. Instead of sailing the ship to port, as it was said he would, he has scuttled her. Here are the Senator's exact words:

With a Senate advising, as the Constitution contemplates, I would hopefully approach the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship, to commit the moral forces of the world, America included, to peace and international justice, still leaving America free, independent and self-reliant, but offering friendship to all the world."

This is the frankest abandonment of all that has been done. It is to make the Republican campaign cry: "The League is dead. Long live the New Relationship." The plan which Mr. Harding outlines is most precarious.

The Providence Journal

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The formal exchanges at Marion, Ohio, between Senator Lodge and Senator Harding were fraught with the fate of the nation for years now man living can number. Indeed its destiny throughout generations yet unborn will have been determined by the line of battle there drawn, the challenge there accepted. If the sovereign majority endorses at the polls, next November, the message from Marion today of the standard bearer of the party which goes to the people in this campaign as the sole champion of the policies of Washington, the Doctrine of Monroe, and the implacable foe of "the evil thing with a holy name" and its nest of entangling alliances with foreign nations. Backed by that endorsement, the message from Marion today will become America's answer to the world.

Avowing his belief "in party sponsorship in government" and "in party government as distinguished from personal government, individual, dictatorial, autocratic or what not," Senator Harding squared practice with preachment in making his acceptance of his party's nomination parallel the lines of the party platform.

MOVE TO PRESERVE OLD ADOBE HOUSES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST NEWS OFFICE

SANTA BARBARA, California—Every effort is being made here to preserve the old adobe houses of this old Spanish city. The Society of Native Sons is endeavoring to preserve the old picturesquely Spanish names, also, as well as the historic landmarks. Many of the old adobes have been torn down, and others remaining are inhabited by Chinese laundries. However, many have been preserved and care lavished upon them so that now they are amongst the finest domiciles in town. Some of them that date from the time when Santa Barbara was a Spanish presidio, or fort, in the eighteenth century, bear the old Spanish names.

EFFORT TO SHIELD AMERICAN EAGLES

NEW YORK, New York—In January, 1919, through the columns of Bird-Lore, the Audubon Association first advised the public of the nefarious bounty law in Alaska which provides for the payment of 50 cents for every American eagle killed in that territory. In the May-June issue the same year, there appeared an account of the effort to secure, at the last session of the Alaska Legislature, the repeal of this law.

The articles attracted the attention of others, who in turn have voiced their opposition to the idea of Alaska seeking to exterminate these noble birds. The association has put in motion certain movements which there is reason to believe will, before long, result in the repeal of this law. In the meantime the killing of eagles goes on at the rate of 200 a month.

A letter, dated April 22, 1920, and written by the Secretary of the Alaska Fish and Game Club, brings up to date the available information regarding the slaughter of these birds. It reads in part as follows:

"Complying with your request as stated in your letter of April 12, it is advised that the territorial records

SACRAMENTO, California—Receipts from registration of motor vehicles in California during the first six months of 1920 exceeded by more than \$1,000,000 the record made in a similar period of 1919.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

NORA BAYES THEATRE

W. 44th St. Tues. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

"LASSIE"

One of the Season's Biggest Musical Hits

FEWER JOBS OPEN MEN WORK HARDER

Elbert H. Gary and Group of New York Manufacturers Agree That Larger Production Is Rule—Open Shop Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That labor is not overpaid, that labor at the plants of the United States Steel Corporation is more efficient than at any time within the past five years, that profiteers operate against their own interests, that prohibition laws have had a marked effect and that people seem disposed to decrease expenditures and increase savings, were among the optimistic views expressed by Elbert H. Gary just before sailing for France yesterday. The signs of the times, he said, mean larger production, lower costs, greater thrift, and business conditions excellent.

With a Senate advising, as the Constitution contemplates, I would hopefully approach the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship, to commit the moral forces of the world, America included, to peace and international justice, still leaving America free, independent and self-reliant, but offering friendship to all the world."

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show that since last reporting to you as of date December 6, 1918, bounty has been paid upon 3256 eagles, or a total of \$356 since the passage of the act and its taking effect.

"A vast difference is noted in the number of this bird showing in southeastern and western Alaska, and it is a safe prediction that if the slaughter continues for a few years longer the species will become practically extinct in this country."

TREND OF SUGAR PRICE DOWNWARD

Product Drops on Market in Boston—Increased Import Is Said to Decrease Values

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That labor is not overpaid, that labor at the plants of the United States Steel Corporation is more efficient than at any time within the past five years, that profiteers operate against their own interests, that prohibition laws have had a marked effect and that people seem disposed to decrease expenditures and increase savings, were among the optimistic views expressed by Elbert H. Gary just before sailing for France yesterday. The signs of the times, he said, mean larger production, lower costs, greater thrift, and business conditions excellent.

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WATERWAY PLANS UNDER DISCUSSION

Speakers Urge Development of River Routes at Meeting of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Congress in Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Sectional and national advantages from the Great Lakes to the sea canal project were emphasized at yesterday's session of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association congress. Major Gen. Lansing H. Beach, chief of engineers, U. S. A., spoke on "Transportation" from a civil and military point of view. The demand of western farmers for a cheaper and adequate outlet for their products was discussed by J. W. Shorthill, of Omaha, Nebraska, representing a number of farm organizations.

A. P. Nelson, Representative from Wisconsin, in his address termed the ocean canal the "greatest economic project of the twentieth century."

Gov. William L. Harding of Iowa presented the project from the point of view of his state, and Watson S. Moore, of New York City, vice-chairman of the former United States Grain Administration, discussed the nation's transportation system.

Two thousand delegates from 30 states are attending the congress. They represent manufacturing, agricultural and civic interests from Montana and Louisiana, north and east to the Atlantic Coast, and have the single aim of accomplishing the beginning of construction on the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes-to-the-sea canalization project in 1921, and its completion in 1925.

Telegrams from the opening session were read from Senator Warren G. Harding and Gov. James Cox, presidential nominees, expressing sympathy with the movement.

Charles E. Townsend (R.), Senator from Michigan, whose efforts in Congress were largely responsible for the election of the International Joint Commission which is now conducting hearings on the canal, sounded the keynote for the meeting. The Senator declared that the State of New York, which first opposed the outlet, is now being won over, and that the railroads from which opposition was expected are becoming enthusiasts.

All speakers emphasized the chaotic conditions of present transportation facilities and the great burden that is being placed on the people because of prevailing high rates. A second feature that was stressed was the power that would be generated by the canalization. This was placed at 1,700,000 horsepower, which, it was said, would release more than 7,000,000 tons of coal now used for manufacturing, and would pay for the cost of the entire construction within a few years.

COST EASILY MET

H. C. Gardner, president of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, said the entire cost of the proposed development will not exceed the interest on the capital expenditures necessary for an equal relief to be gained by improvement of the railroad systems.

The congress is the largest yet held in the interests of the project, and, in addition to American interests, is drawing largely from Canada, practically every speaker setting forth the international aspects of the proposed improvement.

Walter Parker, executive vice-president of the association, referring to opposition which had been expressed to the project, said:

"The doctrine of the association is that each section and group of sections possesses the inherent right to develop along lines of natural economy, free from interference by other regions that would exploit them," the speaker said. "No region should be confined to certain channels of trade because some other district or some set of business men desire to draw controlled profits therefrom."

PRESENT NEED EMPHASIZED

"In the period just ahead of us, when railroad freight rates are to be higher than before, the practical use of our inland waterways will be essential. The Americans and Canadians practically are of the same blood. Both have the same ideals and the same general aspirations. It is but logical that in the development of great trade channels the two nations should work together."

"Future historians will give the builders of a waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic an equal place in history with the inventors of steam railroads and steamboats," said United States Senator Charles E. Townsend (R.), of Michigan.

"Not only is a waterway to the sea necessary to keep the products of the farms in the middle west from rotting, and commercial life from a state approaching stagnation, but 1,700,000 horsepower of energy will be harnessed when the work is completed. Sale of the power alone would pay for the project within a comparatively short time."

"The entire country is menaced by a shortage of coal. The supply of this fuel gradually is becoming exhausted. The power that could be obtained through development of the St. Lawrence would save about 7,000,000 tons each year."

PROSECUTION FOR SPEEDING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—That the present lenient policy of the court toward those charged with speeding and reckless driving of automobiles does not get the desired results, and that a far stricter policy must be enforced, is

the opinion of George E. Johnson, city recorder. "Speeders and reckless drivers of automobiles are soon to receive straight stockade sentences if speeding does not stop," he declared. Lately, Mr. Johnson said, he has received letters from many citizens throughout the city, complaining that automobile owners and drivers had disregarded the regulations.

CORNER OF POTATO CROPS IS REPORTED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Persistent rumors have come to the attention of officials of the State Department of Agriculture that a certain large concern in New England has agents in every New England state buying the potato crop as it stands in the fields, paying \$5 per bushel on estimates. One farmer, well acquainted with the situation in Maine, declared yesterday morning that with the exception of Aroostook County, Maine, every one of the larger potato growers has been approached and most of them have accepted the offers. Aroostook County farmers are represented as holding off for higher prices, which they expect will prevail in the fall.

PUBLIC CONTROL OF MERCHANTS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—Dr. E. F. Ladd, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, who defeated Senator A. J. Gronna in the Republican primaries here, may be elected in November as the first United States Senator representative of the new political organization of the northwest, the Nonpartisan League. He worked in connection with the league program for the return of or pay for dockage in wheat sold to elevators, and through grain grading regulations established by the state Legislature under his direction.

Views of Dr. Ladd toward regulation of private business have brought many attacks against him. His views have been assailed as essentially Socialistic. A special bulletin issued by the food department of the state agricultural experiment station contains an article, prefaced by Dr. Ladd, presenting the results of a survey made of grocery stores in Fargo, North Dakota, and urging a revision of retailing methods. The bulletin declares that retailers should be classified as

A NEW DAY IN GUATEMALA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
"Tell the people of the United States that you met in Guatemala a friend of the Americans," said Don Carlos Herrera, the new President of Guatemala, in the first interview that he had given to an American correspondent.

"As to my program," Don Herrera continued, "in two words it is to follow

Guatemala's exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition and has been active in many of the international exhibitions of the world. While he is a farmer in the sense that he owns a big plantation and gets his income from it, yet he is especially interested in the matter of international relations and has made a deep study of the question from the standpoint of economics.

"We must have the help of the United States," said Mr. Aguirre, "along three lines particularly. First,

nearly every day in the reorganization. Asking a friend whether he thought I could see the President to find out about his proposed program, he replied yes. "At what hour?" I asked him. "Why, most any hour, he will be glad to see you." "Where can I find him?" "Go five blocks down this street and two the other way."

Following the directions, I came to a private house which had a few soldiers in front of the door, and on explaining that I wished to see the

challenging of voters on grounds of party affiliation will be entirely with the parties.

The new law depends upon the support of the general public, especially in filing nominations for the conventions. The filing just completed had that support. Women were especially active, and large numbers have filed for delegates to the county conventions. The campaign to have women on the ticket was led by the Idaho Council of Women Voters.

INTER-CITY OPERA CIRCUIT PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST LOUIS, Missouri—The production committee of the Municipal Theater Association of St. Louis is considering a plan for an inter-city circuit of summer opera that might include Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Minneapolis with this city in an opera circuit of 10 weeks. Each city would have, according to the plan, its own chorus, orchestra, musical and stage directors and chorus masters, but the casts of principals would be selected for their suitability to the roles and would be interchanged among the five cities.

LUXURY IMPORTS INCREASING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Luxuries and manufacturing materials are said to be the items showing the greatest increase in the imports into the United States which, according to figures compiled by the National City Bank of New York, have increased from \$1,894,000,000 in the year preceding the war, to \$5,000,000,000 in the fiscal year just ended.

CURB MARKETS PLANNED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Curb markets at a dozen or more points in Boston are to be allowed this year. Only farmers are eligible to use these market places and they can obtain the necessary permits at the office of the superintendent of markets, according to an announcement of the State Department of Agriculture. They are to be open every week day from 6 a.m. to 1 p.m.

SOUTHERN STATES RESOURCES LISTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—A report issued by the Southern News Paper Publishers Association on Americanization Work in the South, announces that only 2.6 per cent of the population of the thirteen southern states is of foreign birth, whereas the national average is 14.9 per cent, a difference of 12.3 per cent.

The report also gives information on crops and productions of the South, and thus summarizes the resources of the southern states:

Alabama possesses 50 per cent of the iron resources of the nation; Arkansas mines furnish 90 per cent of the aluminum produced in this country; Florida's return from citrus fruits and vegetables are greater than from tourist business, and Georgia agriculturally is the fourth State in the Union. Texas claims first place in cotton, second in petroleum, and second in live stock. Louisiana stands first in the nation in production of cane sugar, rice, salt, sulphur, cypress timber, pine lumber, fish, game and oysters, and third in petroleum. Mississippi is given high place as a producer of cotton and lumber.

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY BUSY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—High prices for sugar have given impetus to the sugar beet industry in this State. Utah will produce 1,384,000 tons of sugar beets this year, if present favorable conditions continue, according to the July report of the bureau of crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture.

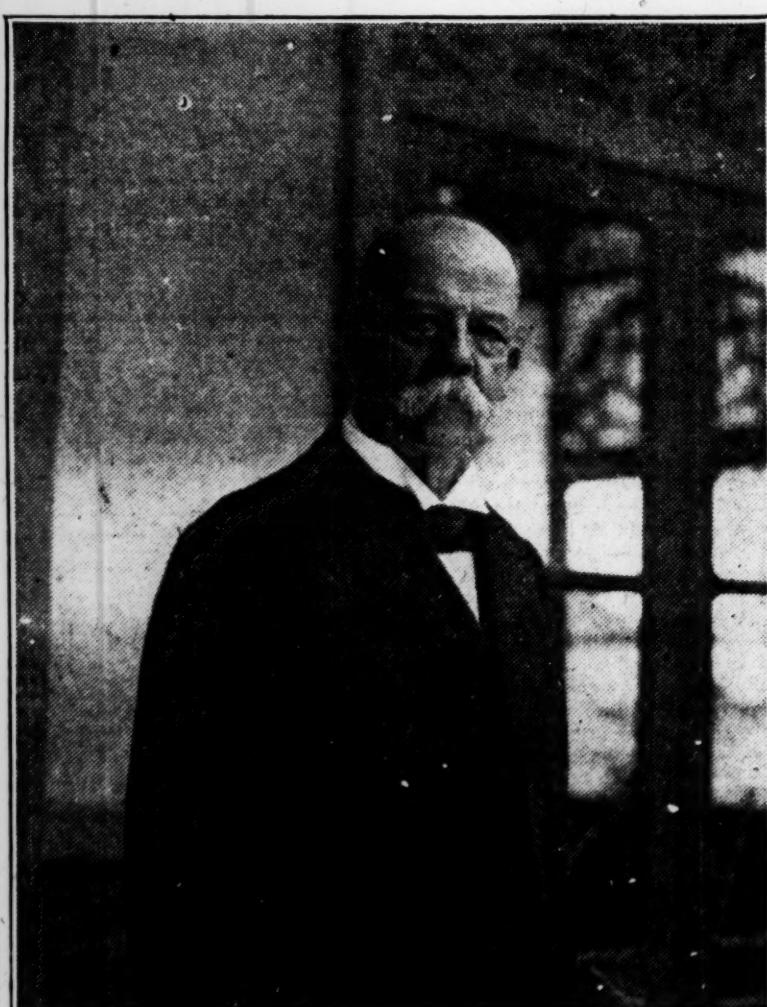
NEW MAINE RADIO STATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Maine—Maine's largest radio station has been established at Rockland Highlands by the East Coast Fisheries Company. Primarily it was erected so that the company might communicate with its steam trawlers, but it will also be used for trans-Atlantic and coastwise commercial business. The new station will have a working radius of 1600 miles.



Photograph for Foreign Press Service
Mob demanding surrender of worst of Cabrera's lieutenants



Photograph. Foreign Press Service
Cabrera, former President of Guatemala

Don Carlos is not only a splendid business man but also has proved himself to be careful and diplomatic. He is one of the few who, while never bowing to Cabrera, yet has not been openly persecuted by him. His large fortune is invested in sugar and coffee plantations. He is probably the largest exporter of both commodities in Guatemala and maintains financial relations with many of the big banks of England and the United States, in which countries he is by no means a stranger. His administration will no doubt be mainly a business administration, devoted to the development of Guatemala's wonderful economic resources. Already business men, both native and American, are planning for great increases in commercial development.

President Herrera was anxious for me to see the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Aguirre. I found him to be a cosmopolitan. He had charge

of Guatemaltecos have had to hang their heads because of the utter backwardness of their country and the lack of liberty we have enjoyed. All of this must be changed. Second, we need financial help. Guatemala is one of the richest countries in the world. There is practically nothing that we cannot produce. We have not only the finest coffee in the world but wonderful sugar and all kinds of tropical fruits. There is an opportunity to further develop our agriculture and also for building factories. With all of our fruit, canning factories would give splendid results. Our water power furnishes great opportunities for the development of electricity. We ought to have several North American banks immediately. There is also a splendid opportunity for retail and wholesale stores handling exclusively American goods. In the third place, we need moral help. In the past

President my card was taken in and I saw a patio full of ragged soldiers on the inside. Pretty soon a man in military uniform came out and asked me what I wanted. I told him that I was anxious to see the President and talk with him about his new program. The officer seemed to be a little confused and I again explained that I was now going back to the United States and wished to carry a message from the new President to the American people. But still he did not seem to understand and I began to wonder if it were my Spanish that was at fault. After I had made the third attempt to explain to him how important it was for me to see the Chief Magistrate and find out his attitude toward the American people, he looked at me in a funny way and said: "You must want to see the new President. It is the old President that we have here in jail."

The ordinary revolution of Central America is an opéra bouffe affair, but this upheaval in Guatemala has been carried out in the quietest possible way. When the city was fired upon, the Unionist Party did not have any arms whatever with which to protect themselves. They had maintained, up to the very last, their determination not to resort to arms. They were able to defend the city when it was attacked by Cabrera, only by the government troops themselves turning to the new régime.

TO WELCOME TOURISTS

"My idea also is to make Guatemala a Mecca for American tourists. We

have one of the finest climates in the world, some of the most beautiful scenery, and we are within three days of New Orleans. Of course we must first prepare for these tourists by building automobile roads and hotels. This we expect to begin very soon. If we can have a stream of American tourists coming to Guatemala, the development of our country will be assured."

As I have heard some criticisms of the United States Government's not being friendly to the establishment of a new régime, I gave the Minister an opportunity to express his opinion along that line, without asking him directly. He caught my suggestion and replied: "If you are referring to the fact that some people have criticized the United States for its lack of sympathy in the establishment of a new régime, let me say that our government realizes that the United States has been occupied with many large problems during these last few months, and that Guatemala is a very small country. We are entirely satisfied with the way that Minister McMillen has conducted himself during the recent trying days and, taking into consideration all of the circumstances, we are pleased with what has been done."

PREIDENTS CONFUSED

Things in Guatemala are rapidly becoming reorganized and there are evidences everywhere of the new day. There is still, however, some confusion. The offices of the new government are changed from place to place

The privacy of the old caucus system in the selection of delegates to conventions is eradicated in the new law, because all candidates for delegates must file nomination papers with the county recorder, and are elected at the polls, not in precinct meetings.

Each political party will have its own polling place. Judges and clerks of election will be appointed by the county central committees, so that



At a glance—the remarkable durability of HOLEPROOF HOSE becomes apparent. More than that—the price is truly moderate.

For Men

Cotton	\$3.00
Fine Cotton	\$3.60
Fine Lisle	\$3.90
(3 pairs in a box)	
Fine Silk	\$3.75
Heavy Silk	\$4.95

HOLEPROF HOISERY

Assortments Also for Women and Children

Delivery Prepaid Anywhere in New England

SOLE BOSTON AGENTS

TALBOT CO.

395-403 Washington Street, Boston

When "somebody said that it couldn't be done" he was

looking over our depleted stocks of furniture after the selling in the campaign of May and June to lower prices. "You have the goods at the factories," he said, "but you can't get them here in time for the August Sale, the railroads are too congested."

He was wrong. The railroads were—and are—congested, but we got the furniture here by accepting deliveries of cars anywhere within trucking distance: Staten Island, Long Island, Brooklyn, New Jersey, New York State.

In one day we hauled into the Store 28 truck loads of furniture samples!

But that worry is past. The furniture is here—in the Store and in our warerooms. As fine a collection as we ever offered in an August Sale—which means something to those who have shared in these annual events.

More than a million dollars of furniture—Wanamaker furniture—now on hand. A million more on order—to come in day by day.

Upstanding furniture. Not upstart furniture.

Furniture that will express your own personality and taste in your own home.

Furniture for the bedroom

Furniture for the dining room

Furniture for the living room

Furniture for the hall

Furniture for every purpose and room in the

ENGLAND HONORS PILGRIMS' SAILING

Tercentenary Program Begins
Today at Southampton With
Pageant Emphasizing the
Educational Side of the Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The year 1920 marks the three hundredth anniversary of the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers from Old to New England. While it was not until September 6, 1620, that the Mayflower finally sailed away from England's shores, this pioneer vessel of only 180 tons first sailed from Southampton on August 15, 1620. Enforced halts were later made at Dartmouth and Plymouth, from which latter port the Pilgrim Fathers eventually embarked.

It is in connection with the original sailing from Southampton that the celebrations of today in that city are concerned. The British program was drawn up by a special committee of the Anglo-American Society, under the chairmanship of Lord Glenconner, in cooperation with representatives of the American committee and with expert educational advisers. While the celebration includes a number of ceremonial events, its main purpose is educational, with a view to effecting a more complete and general popular understanding in Great Britain of America today and of American history, literature and institutions.

Anglo-American Friendship

The main outline of the program include: An educational propaganda throughout the country, which seeks to explain the historical bearings of the celebrations, and the importance of Anglo-American friendship and understanding for the peace and security of the world; celebration of the "Mayflower," compact throughout the English-speaking world; and the foundation and endowment of scholarships to encourage in the colleges and schools of Great Britain the study of American history and literature.

The main emphasis in the Southampton celebration lies upon the fact that, commencing with the Pilgrim Fathers' emigration, English law, liberties and institutions were transferred to American soil, and that they established there a predominant influence upon the future growth and character of the great American commonwealth.

A pageant play will be given in commemoration of the sailing of the Mayflower which will be entitled "John Alden's Choice." This will be performed at the Ancient Quay Side, on four occasions, namely today, and on July 26, 27, and 28. This pageant will portray "Life in Southampton in 1620," at which the Mayor (John Richards) and other townsmen living at the time will be represented, together with the Pilgrim Fathers. Other events illustrated will be "America's Future," which will include "The Boston Tea Party," 1773; Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg, 1863; and the American Intervention in the Great War, 1917.

Fruit of the Past

It is surely appropriate that in 1920, three centuries after the sailing of the Mayflower, three nations should be uniting to commemorate an occurrence which is one of those epoch-making events which are at once the fruit of the past and the seed of the future." One hundred men and women set sail on the unknown seas for an unknown land. They knew that they were "pilgrims." Their story stands today in the pages of history almost unparalleled in its unity of belief and action, in the inspiration of men and women who lived their lives for an ideal, and sacrificed all for the sake of the things not seen.

The objects in the tercentenary are, however, more than commemorative. The Pilgrim Society is considered to have a living value for all today, and the reminder it brings is most certainly opportune. It links together three countries: England, from which the Pilgrims fled, Holland, which afforded tolerant shelter, and the New England which they founded, and to which they contributed much of the best that both Holland and England could give.

Mutual Sacrifice

The ties between Great Britain and America have since been reenforced and further cemented in the mutual sacrifices of the Great War. From their common inheritance and love of freedom, and their common service for international friendship, spring the greatest hopes for the future peace of the world. In the tercentenary celebrations, it is not without hope that a thorough and popular understanding and a complete friendship and unity of purpose will be further cemented between Great Britain and America, for such an attainment is recognized by all thoughtful people as the key to the world's peace and happiness.

During the celebrations in Southampton, there will be sung "An Ode to the Pilgrim Fathers," entitled "Mayflower Morning," which has been specially written for the occasion, and dedicated to the cause of Anglo-American friendship. The words of this ode have been written by Miss Myrtle Strode-Jackson, who is also the composer in conjunction with Miss Zénie Whitehill, of the musical setting. This ode has been published by Messrs. Boosey & Co. of London and New York, with whose permission, a part of the musical score is printed.

The ode has been accepted for the official celebrations, both at Southampton and Plymouth, as well as in the United States of America. The first performance will be given at Southampton today, when John W. Davis, the American Ambassador; Mr.

Reproduced by permission of Boosey & Co., publishers of the ode; Miss Strode-Jackson, author of the words, and Miss Zénie Whitehill, who collaborated with her in composing the music.

Mayflower Morning

Portion of Ode to the Pilgrim Fathers, sung today at the Southampton (England) Tercentenary Celebrations

Back in the old hemisphere,
Overcoming spites and slanders,
Could you see through time and space,
Fighting side by side in Flanders,
One great English-speaking race?
(Hallelujah and rejoicing! etc.)

Pilgrims hail! No State refuse it!
Join the chorus, swell the strain,
Rhode Isle! Hampshire, Massachusetts!
Vermont! Connecticut! and Maine!
Mountains, plains, and mighty waters,
Land of labor, wealth, and wonder,
Cheer the Mayflower's sons and daughters,
With a Nation's voice of thunder!

Hallelujah and rejoicing!
Hymns and praises for the past,
Pilgrims of the ages voicing
Joy and song while ages last,
Hallelujah and thanksgiving!
We will keep your children free,
By good laws and righteous living
For the centuries to be.

SOUTH AFRICAN BANK OFFICIALS RECOGNIZED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPETOWN, South Africa—A settlement of the difference between the Bank Officials Association and the management of the South African banks, was recently reached at a round table conference presided over by Sir Frederic de Waal. The settlement resulted in the recognition of the South African Society of Bank Officials by an association of South African banks. In return for this recognition, the bank officials undertook not

to associate themselves with any other society, and to remain entirely non-political. Either party may now call for a conference not more than once in every six months. Both sides are to be represented by four delegates while the conference is to be presided over by one of the general bank managers who will, however, have to vote. In the event of failure to arrive at an understanding, any difference or differences shall be referred to arbitration, one arbitrator to be nominated by each party, and if necessary an umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the arbitrators, or, failing agreement, by the government. The decision of the umpire shall be final and binding.

In the course of conversation subsequent to the issue of the results of the conference, the delegates of the Bank Officials Society, expressed themselves as quite satisfied with the result, describing the agreement as the "Magna Charta" of the bank officials of the union. They were specially pleased with the arbitration clause, and entertain no doubts as to the satisfactory settlement of the officials grievances at the conferences. The discussions, they said, were quite amicable, "but, of course," said one delegate, "our case was overwhelming, and we always had an effective reply to any point put forward by the other side." The delegates paid a warm tribute to Sir Frederic de Waal, with whom they were much impressed, and whom they described as "a genius."

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister; Lord Reading, and other nobles are expected to be present. Her Majesty the Queen of England has expressed her great interest in the celebrations, and has graciously consented to accept a copy of the ode,—"Mayflower Morning."

The words of the ode are as follows:

MAYFLOWER MORNING

Pilgrim sailor when your eyes
Strengthen through the mist and foam
First held with glad surprise
Land, whereon to build a home;
With your heart's high courage warming
As you felled primeval pine.
Could you see great cities forming
On the wide horizon line?

Chorus

Hallelujah and rejoicing!
Hymns and praises for the past,
Pilgrims of the ages voicing
Joy and song while ages last,
Hallelujah and thanksgiving!

Chorus

We will keep your children free,
By good laws and righteous living
For the centuries to be.

Chorus

Pilgrim maiden when your hand
Spun the homely linen thread,
Did you dream a mighty land
Grew beneath your tread?

Chorus

Through the words of prayer and psalter
From the old farm chimney-seat,
Could you hear the tramping after
Of a hundred million feet?

Chorus

(Hallelujah and rejoicing! etc.)

Pilgrim warrior, Pilgrim pastor,
Fighting Indians, famine, sin,
Could you see a vision vaster
Than the cobbled streets of Lynn?

Chorus

See the nation rising, growing!
Watch the wealth of commerce flowing
Through the trade-roads of the world?

Chorus

(Hallelujah and rejoicing! etc.)

Pilgrim father, Pilgrim mother,
As your homes grew year by year,
Did you sigh for sister, brother?

Chorus

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TRADE UNION VIEW OF SOLDIER LABOR

Opposition Is Not to Former Soldier But to Fact That He Is Unskilled or Semi-Skilled
—All Unions Not to Blame

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Earl Haig continues his campaign against the trade unions, whom he accuses of acting cruelly toward former service men who are "fighting the greatest battle of their lives in trying to find work," while Fred Bramley, assistant secretary of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, has replied in vigorous and characteristic style in the defense of the unions.

The difference in the methods of both men is very pronounced, Earl Haig slashing out right and left in wide generalization, while his opponent calls for particulars and figures, himself supplying a wealth of detail concerning any industry which the gallant Earl had thought fit to name. Without in any way showing "sides," there is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Bramley is the greater master of his subject, due no doubt to the fact that he has been present at many of the conferences between the unions and the various government departments when the problem of the former service man and his absorption into industry has been discussed.

Men Selected Carefully

It has to be remembered that these men were not thrown haphazard into the industry; the procedure to be followed very carefully avoids indiscriminate selection. In the first place no man is eligible for training who has learned without serious diminution of his earning capacity, such inability being the result of his war service. An applicant for training, before he can be actually placed in one of the many trades specially selected to cover the training scheme, has to be passed by the local trades advisory committee consisting of an equal num-

ber of representatives of employers and workmen.

It is unfortunately true that a greater number of men have been certified as entitled to receive training than vacancies can be found for; according to an official publication in one division alone there were 1500 men on the waiting list, having been duly certified as to their physical fitness to follow their previous occupations and passed by the local advisory board. And the employers are not free from blame according to Stamford Hutton who, as chairman of the council of industrial training for the southwestern division, speaks with authority and free from bias.

Employers Not Blameless

In the case of a trade union which has rendered his committee every assistance, says Mr. Hutton, they have experienced great difficulty with the employers, who have taken up an attitude "that has rendered it almost impossible to find employment for the men when trained, while it is constantly necessary to be on the alert to prevent a certain class of employers from exploiting the disabled men for their own pecuniary advantages." Yet in spite of all obstruction, he continues, his committee have been instrumental in "training hundreds of men and placing them in remunerative occupations with the help of those patriotic employers and unions whose action renders the action of the obstructions the more despicable."

Incidentally it is worth noting what the former service men's organizations are thinking just now. At a recent conference of the "National Union of Ex Service Men," resolutions were carried instructing their members to refuse mobilization, called in connection with the present intervention in Russia, rejoicing at the "failure of the scheme for recruiting the new territorial forces," calling upon the government to withdraw the forces from Ireland, and condemning the employment of black troops on the Rhine.

The secretary of the union, reporting on a conference of international former service men's organizations held at Geneva, stated that it had been decided to instruct each unit represented to call a general strike in their respective countries in the event of mobilization for war. All of which savors strongly of the language and tactics of the industrialists in the trade union and political labor ranks.

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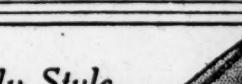
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WHERE AUSTRALIA STANDS IN INDUSTRY

Country Is Said to Be Passing Through a Most Critical Period, Owing Chiefly to the Continual Industrial Unrest

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Western Australia—The president of the Perth Chamber of Commerce, H. W. D. Shellard, recently outlined Australia's position, and particularly the position of Western Australia, with regard to the prospects of future trade. In the course of a general recapitulation of the post-war problems as they appeared to date, he stated that the question as to how trade with enemy countries was to be regulated was as yet unanswered. While it might be gathered from information obtained that Germany would be a controlled consumer, and likewise a controlled producer, by which means the Allies would presumably extract the maximum of her productions after making sufficient allowances for her self-support, the manner in which this would be effected remained obscure.

Control of Private Enterprise

The policy of non-trading, however, might be carried too far. Other nations, especially neutrals, had their traders in the field and were ready to take advantage of any business that offered. It was up to the Allies to devise some method of controlling private enterprise.

With regard to the prospect of Western Australia, in common with the rest of the Commonwealth, it had to be recognized that the whole future of trade was governed by certain well-defined factors—financial depression; industrial troubles; control of government. It was difficult to determine which of these had the most depressing effect, but that which concerned Western Australia most was the financial depression.

The accumulated deficit at the close of 1918 was £2,768,465, and at the close of 1919, £3,418,480—an increase of £652,015. Whereas the revenue of 1917-18 was £4,622,536, the revenue for 1918-19 totaled £4,944,850—an increase of £322,314. Against this the expenditure for 1917-18 was £5,328,275, and for 1918-19 £5,596,865—an increase of £268,586.

Drifting to Leeward

The State had therefore continued to drift to leeward. The obvious, though at bedrock, false solution, was borrowing, which the State was gaily doing. It was existing upon borrowed money and was able, as long as the money lenders were able to see any possible profit to themselves, to continue to pay current expenses out of capital. This, however, was merely a keeping up of the debts, and it was, therefore, just a matter of time before the State was overpowered by such a burden.

While deplored the wasteful expenditure in duplication of taxation and other services, and emphasizing the crying need for retrenchment, Mr. Shellard saw but little daylight before politicians arose with sufficient courage not merely to preach, but to practice economy. Owing to the continual unrest, Australia was passing through a most critical time in regard to trade generally, the causes demanding the most careful thought of all. Was arbitration a failure? In a little over five years some 2060 strikes had occurred in Australia involving a loss of 9,000,000 working days, and £5,000,000 in wages to the workers. What the loss was to industry concerns was incalculable.

In a period of four years ending 1916, the average loss of wages in Western Australia, through strikes, amounted to £85 to each worker concerned. If arbitration was to continue, therefore, it was apparent that something had to be done to restore confidence in its powers and impartiality.

Causes of High Prices

High prices, undoubtedly a substantial cause for strikes and general unrest, were not merely an outcome of the war. Prior to that prices had risen in Great Britain considerably, owing to the gradually diminishing ratio of output in nearly all products as compared with the output of America and Germany. But there was a way to combat such competition, namely to strive for an increased output and an improved standard of excellence. Australia would not accomplish that, moreover, by industrial disputes and cessation of production, whatever the cause.

An individual State, Western Australia was somewhat hampered in its more important avenues of trade by federal control. It should be realized that in perpetrating such restrictions competitors were offered a free field to advance their interests at the expense of State merchants. The geographical position of Western Australia was a bad handicap also.

The sugar restrictions were a case in point. Western Australia, in order to foster the industry in Queensland, had been practically barred from importing direct from other sources, and had, in consequence, suffered not only through price but also through lack of adequate supplies.

Federal Restriction

Another typical example of federal government restriction, was the policy with regard to base metals. Every producer of ore in Western Australia was compelled to send it to the eastern states to be treated, because ore might not be exported direct to other

countries for treatment. So the small man had no alternative but to sell his ore to one of the big smelting firms in Australia at that company's own price. Mr. Shellard considered this to be a restriction on trade which was bound to react adversely upon all private enterprise.

The most important trade question however, which was engaging all the chambers of commerce in Australia, and which was bound up with all her primary products, was that of her trade with the Far East. An opportunity had arisen to arrange for the disposal of the surplus wheat in the form of flour, such as had not hitherto existed.

In Java Australia had apparently a market at her door. It had to be borne in mind, however, that there would have to be a quid pro quo for that valuable trade. Gold being out of the question the trade should of necessity be reciprocal. Western Australia needed sugar. But there was a world shortage of that commodity. Thanks to the monopoly created by the federal government Western Australia had been paying an exorbitant price for it. In 1917 sugar in Java might have been purchased at £7 a ton, owing to lack of tonnage to India, Java's usual outlet. In 1917-18 a maximum price of about £10 per ton was fixed by the Government of Java, and for 1918-19 about £12 was fixed for the crop.

Sugar Soaring

Sugar might have been landed in Western Australia therefore for about £21 a ton. Now sugar in Java had soared to £33 owing to the resumption of traffic, and in view of the anticipated reduction in the acreage under crop, will doubtless soar still higher in price. If therefore the quid pro quo for flour was to be sugar, Western Australia would have to pay a pretty high price.

The conclusion, therefore, was that whilst Australia wanted Java to take her flour, she did not want Java's products in exchange. Java, obviously, would take her flour from those who did require her products. Now Japan was making every effort to capture the four trade with Java and other eastern markets, with flour milled from Australian wheat, and purchased at a low price, owing to its damaged state. That was the flour with which Australian merchants would have to compete.

Germany Looks Eastward

Germany, to the best of his knowledge, is controlling the military operations of the Bolshevik forces, not only against the Poles, but against the small Caucasian republics in the direction of Persia, and is also securing a hold on Russian industrial life undisturbed by competition from other nations against which she formerly fought. Indeed, the closest touch exists between Moscow and Berlin, and the grip which the latter is securing upon the former is going to be a substitute for the former German domination in Austria, the Balkans and Turkey. Thus will Germany regain in the East what is lost in other parts of Europe and this fact will prevent Russia, even if the Soviet Government desired it, from entertaining friendly feelings toward England and France. Even if trade is revived between England and Russia, this antipathy will be unchanged. urged this diplomatic authority, who maintained that the British people were as unwilling to look ahead and provide for the future peril as they had been when Lord Roberts warned them of the probability of a war with Germany.

Discussing the present régime in Russia, which he described as a "railway committee," inasmuch as the possession of the railway lines alone gave it the authority it possesses and which was effective only in the railway zone, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor expressed the opinion that a single united central form of government was unsuited to the conditions prevailing in Russia, and urged in its place a system of locally independent states bound together by federal union.

Asked to name the units into which Russia might be justly and effectively divided for this purpose, he named Eastern Siberia, between Lake Baikal and the coast, Western Siberia from Baikal westwards, the Ural region, the Don country, Georgia, Azerbaijan, the Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Central Russia and the Archangel area. He maintained that it was the fundamental error in demanding a single central government for Russia, if necessary, obtained and welded together by force, that ruined the cause of Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin.

The Middle East Problem

The settlement of the Middle East has recently begun to loom larger and larger on the horizon of allied statesmen, partly owing to the events that have drawn public attention to that part of the world and partly because at the moment, the Turkish Treaty is under consideration. Among the problems requiring urgent solution are the actions of the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor and the activity of the Bolshevik forces around Baku and the Caucasus generally.

There have been political overtures, and more than overtures, between the Nationalists and the Bolsheviks and a military combination between the two forces, would be as perplexing to allied statesmen as it is considered imminent. For Great Britain to bolster

GERMANY GAINING A HOLD ON RUSSIA

Diplomatic Authority Warns of Great Russo-German Combination and a New Muhammadan Problem in the Middle East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Russia is seeking to re-open trade with Great Britain and the rest of the world only because the Soviet Government realizes that Germany is not in a position to supply all that Russia requires, in the opinion of a diplomatic authority who discussed the European situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the time when Leonid Borisovich Krassin was in London, conducting negotiations with the British Cabinet with a view to a resumption of trade relations.

According to this authority, who has a wide knowledge of affairs gained from residence in most of the chief countries of Europe, and who has watched the career of Soviet Russia out of regard for the interests of his own country, "a new peril to the world is arising from the closer relationship into which Germany and Soviet Russia have been driven, through the policy of blockade and political and economical ostracism pursued toward Russia by the allied powers."

This closer relationship is the result of there being no barrier against intercourse across the Russo-German frontiers over which some of the most extreme of the German autocratic elements have flowed to find fresh outlets for their energies and to plant those seeds of "peaceful penetration" which have insured German domination in many other countries in other days. Realizing the danger of this rapprochement between the two extremes of German autocracy and Russian Sovietism, the Allies, and particularly the British Premier, The Christian Science Monitor informant believes, have decided that the time has come to change their policy and to deprive Germany of the monopoly she has had in Russia since the armistice.

Recognition of Small Republics

In January, 1920, the three republics were granted de facto recognition by the Allied Supreme Council in Paris, but the said recognition was not granted until it was absolutely certain that General Denikin's armies had been completely overpowered by the Bolsheviks. Since then Georgia and Azerbaijan have come face to face with the Bolsheviks, and the expectation that the Bolsheviks will not make further advances has not been justified.

The first move was to overthrow the Azerbaijan Republic and pave the way for the conquest of Transcaucasia. The promised help from the allied countries for defensive purposes has entirely failed in the estimation of the informant of The Christian Science Monitor. Under these circumstances, and without allied assistance of any kind, there was nothing left to Azerbaijan but to seek to make the best terms with the Bolsheviks they could. At this stage Turkish emissaries like Nuri Pasha made their appearance and persuaded Azerbaijan that under the existing secret agreement between the Russian Bolsheviks and the Turks they would respect the independence of Azerbaijan and would only ask for passage of troops to be

sent to Persia, and to use Baku as a base for transporting arms and munitions to the forces of Mustapha Kemal. Moreover, there was a force of rather threatening magnitude in the large number of working men on the Baku oilfields, composed of mixed nationalities and always a turbulent element in that city. They certainly favored a complete understanding with the Russian Bolsheviks, hoping that they would be able to overthrow the existing government of Azerbaijan, which has ably resisted their radical attempts at dislocation of the country.

Armenia Makes Peace

At this time, fresh trouble broke out between the armed forces of Azerbaijan and Armenia in the disputed areas and on April 27, a small force of Bolshevik troops first made its entry into Baku. A British naval mission, composed of 35 members, on its way to Persia, was arrested by the Bolsheviks, and a demand was made for the release of important Turkish notables now at Malta.

Curiously enough the Italian mission has been given full diplomatic immunity, but the representatives of neighboring republics have been imprisoned.

At this stage it was obvious that Georgia and Armenia had to try their utmost to make peace with the Bolsheviks and as a matter of fact, the Armenian Government was changed and more radical people introduced into the cabinet. The Russian Bolsheviks have tried to attack Georgia from the east, along the railway, and their attempts have been frustrated.

On May 10 Georgia concluded a peace treaty with Bolshevik Russia and got full recognition of her independence.

On May 21 a small Bolshevik force arrived at the Persian port of Enzeli and almost coincident with this event was the admission of Mr. Krassin's delegation into Great Britain.

Allies' Passive Attitude

With the situation full of possibilities, the three Transcaucasian republics expected they would be given full assistance by the Allies in order to resist the forces of disorder, but instead of this policy, maintained the informant of The Christian Science Monitor, an attitude of passive observation was maintained by them. The Turkish treaty has only ask for passage of troops to be

brought about the complete dismemberment of what used to be the Ottoman Empire. The position of Armenia becomes once more critical and every hope of America taking the mandate is eliminated.

In the opinion of the informant of The Christian Science Monitor, the position in Transcaucasia in general is most dangerous just now. "If the Allies intend to seriously prevent anarchy in the Middle East," he states, "the remedy which they will have to adopt in order to regain their lost opportunities must be radical. The assistance of big financial and commercial organizations must be asked, as the large amount of profits to be gained will induce them to render economical help which no allied government could do at present, in consideration of their overloaded budgets. The center of gravity has moved from the Balkans toward Asia Minor and the Middle East in general.

New Muhammadan Ideals

Important issues are at stake in this region and events will force the powers to be watchful and take energetic measures. There are three factors to be taken into consideration, first, the ever increasing self-consciousness of the Muhammadan masses along the line of asserting nationality. The so-called Pan-Islamic idea is on the wane and the celebrated influence of Turkey over other Muhammads has faded. There is no doubt that the increased ambition of Egyptian Muhammads does not in any way clamor for the restoration of its old dependency on Turkey, but it wants to develop along individual lines.

There is also no doubt that the Arab Kingdom, now detached from the former Turkish Empire, is bound to reassert the glory of the ancient Arab civilization. Persia, the most ancient Muhammadi power, does not feel its religious affinity with Turkey and these processes of development of the Muhammadi masses in the Middle East along national lines, can only be interrupted if Russia maintains her imperialistic ambitions.

The present dealings of the Bolsheviks with the Muhammads cannot be regarded as a question of permanent policy, but it is maintained for tactical reasons in order to direct the hostility of Muhammads against the British Empire.



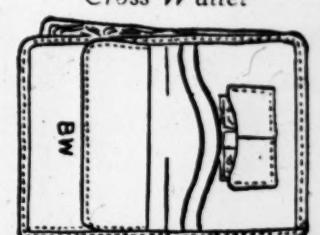
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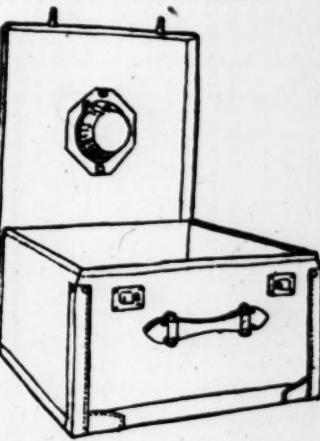
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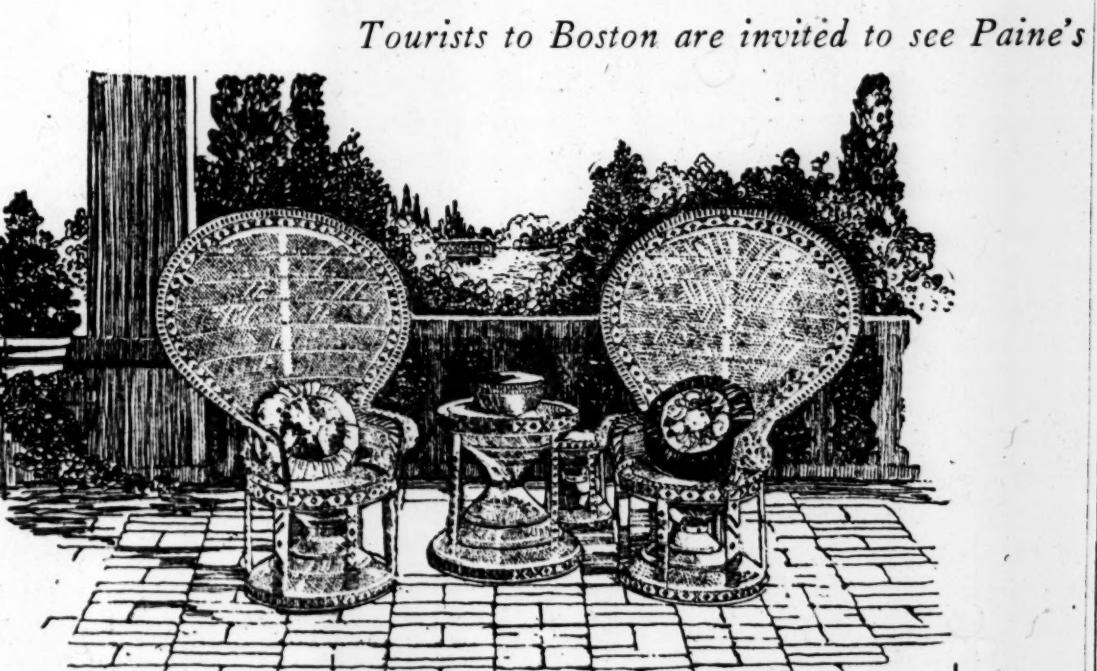


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Treaty of Versailles Alone Contains Three Cases in Which International Court Is Called Upon to Play Important Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The meeting of the International Commission of Jurists, which took place at the Palace of Peace at The Hague on June 16, 1920, was held in conformity with Article 14 of the covenant of the League of Nations, and with the decision of the council of the League of February 13. The article referred to reads as follows:

"The council shall formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption, plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. The court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the council or by the assembly."

Ideas Elaborated in 1907

By convening a committee of eminent jurists instructed to prepare a scheme for a permanent court of international justice, the council of the League of Nations has taken steps to carry out one of the most important articles of the covenant.

The Commission of Jurists is the direct outcome of the ideas elaborated by the second peace conference of 1907. This conference, itself the outcome of one held in 1899, had begun an important work, but necessarily imperfect from the point of view of the peaceful solution of international disputes. It established the system of mediation and arbitration (so-called "home offices") but went no further. That is to say, it limited itself to organizing the application of justice by arbitration to international law.

Opinions of Work Varied

The opinions expressed on the work done at The Hague have been very varied. These ranged from the most profound skepticism to the highest idealism. The great events that have happened since that time have proved that those were right who attached a moral and practical value to The Hague conventions without, however, expecting that they would prevent serious disputes from ending the war.

Leon Bourgeois explained wherein arbitration failed when he presented his report on the organization of an international court of justice at the council meeting of the League of Nations on February 13 last. He said: "While becoming more and more frequent, arbitration was still only an incident in the life of nations; it knew no law but the convenience of the states which, sure of their right or distrustful of their military strength, would consent to accept its verdict."

Organization Criticized

"Free as they were to accept or refuse the arbitrator's services, wholly free to select who those arbitrators should be, the powers were less free to settle the order of procedure suitable for the settlement of their disputes; there were times, indeed, when they found this liberty truly embarrassing."

The imperfections pointed out by Mr. Bourgeois arise from the actual organization of arbitration by the Hague convention. These conventions do not establish a permanent court, but only a body of judges from which the nations in litigation can choose competent arbitrators if they agree to submit their dispute to arbitration. It is to be noted that according to the Hague conventions there is no general obligation for the nations to resort to arbitration. In each special case an agreement must be concluded between the parties.

One of the inevitable consequences of the voluntary nature of arbitration is that even in cases where arbitration tribunals have given judgment according to a basic rule which represents an innovation in international law, the development of international law has only been furthered in a very small degree, the cases being too various and too far apart. The objection to arbitration, not unjustly raised, is its character, which is voluntary from every point of view, its lack of any real permanent organ and its powerlessness to establish a series of precedents capable of meeting the deficiencies in recognized international law, or to stabilize the doubtful points in this branch of jurisprudence.

Arbitration Not Excluded

The court of justice does not exclude the possibility of arbitration. It would be erroneous to suppose, from the comparison made between arbitration and the court of justice, that the latter should replace the former. On the contrary, these two systems of peaceful settlement of international disputes seemed destined to work side by side, each in its own sphere. In practice it might not always be easy to draw an exact line between the two; theoretically, however, the difference would seem to be clear enough. Purely legal matters will presumably be taken before the court of justice. Political differences such as the conflict of interests will, on the other hand, probably be taken before a court of arbitration.

Nations may not yet seem ready to compose their disputes by legal methods, and an attempt to forward

the moral development of the human race would possibly only tend to impair the authority of the court. Also, it should not be forgotten that in the constitution of several of the most civilized states, arbitration still occupies an important position side by side with the Courts of Justice.

Urgent Need for Court

There is undoubtedly an urgent need for a permanent court of international justice. It has sometimes been said that it would be better to postpone the foundation of a Court of International Justice to a period further removed from the disturbed conditions caused by the great war in which Europe is still living. The advocates of this policy possibly forget that certain clauses of the recent treaties of peace have to be put into execution. In the case of the Treaty of Versailles alone, there are three instances in which the court of justice is called upon to play an important part.

In order to insure the carrying out of these articles of the Treaty, it is urgently necessary to establish the court of justice, and it seems probable that the legal authority, whose establishment by the League of Nations is prescribed, will be the permanent court. It should be noted that a number of countries in deciding to undertake the obligations of membership of the League of Nations, did so, among other reasons, in the hope that they might take part without avoidable delay in the institution of this permanent court of international justice.

The prohibition hosts would, in any event, conduct a vigorous campaign; but there is reason to believe that the result of the recent plebiscite in New Brunswick has fired the prohibitionists in the other provinces with a determination not only to equal, but to outdo what the Province down by the sea has done. It is usual for these movements to pass from the west to the east, the prairie provinces having led in the abolition of the bar and the liquor shop; but this time the movement has started in the east and is traveling westward. By the time it reaches the Pacific, it will have assumed the proportions of a veritable tidal wave.

Campaign Methods

Through the very successful Victory Loan campaigns, Canadians have, during the last few years, learned much about campaign methods.

So thoroughly has the work of training workers been done, that, to conduct other successful campaigns it is but necessary to adopt much of the old methods and machinery and to lay hands on experienced workers. These campaigns, together with past plebiscites, have taught the friends of prohibition what is expected of them; to call upon them all that remains to be done. Moreover, the prohibition movement has drawn to itself much of the enthusiasm that used to be found in the political organizations, which, for the time being, are shattered.

The Ontario referendum committee, with headquarters at Toronto, has made extensive plans for the conducting of the campaign in that Province. From Toronto every city and county in the Province will be organized. For the organizing of the smaller units, that is the municipalities and the polling districts, the county organization is depended on. The latter will arrange for speakers and, in general, will be responsible for the details of the campaign within its own boundaries.

This division of work sets the central organization free for the general directing of the movement. A large army of speakers will be employed to campaign the Province, many thousands of tons of literature will be distributed, while colored posters and pictorial folders will be extensively used.

Moving pictures will also be made use of as another means of driving home the truth. Nothing that argument or persuasion can do to secure results will be left undone.

Ontario "Rum-Running"

In Ontario the cause of prohibition is being much helped through the "rum-running" that has been a feature in the southwestern portion of the Province, of which Windsor is the center.

The scenes there enacted have so disgusted the public and have opened its eyes to the possibilities of evil that would attend the sale, or general distribution of liquor, that it is more determined than ever to keep the door barred. At Ottawa, the bad effects following the sale of liquor at Hull and its environs are a splendid object lesson, teaching anew the evils of intemperance.

There is every reason to think that the victory recorded in New Brunswick will be repeated in all the provinces.

In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the arrests for all causes in January and February, 1919, were 17,924 and in 1920 they fell to 8034 or more than 50 per cent. There are now 1100 empty cells which were formerly filled.

In Chicago, Illinois, two municipal courts handling criminal cases have been closed because of lack of cases.

In Peoria (formerly the world's greatest whiskey center) there were only 6 inmates in the workhouse, where formerly the average was over 200.

In East St. Louis, Illinois, opposite St. Louis and notorious for its liquor-inspired race riots, with a large alien population, there was not a prisoner in the city jail on March 5, 1920.

In Hartford, Connecticut, the prisoners in jail under sentence were reduced from 197, in September 30, 1916, to 57, February 1, 1920. In New Haven the prisoners during the same period were reduced from 380 to 82.

In Columbus, Ohio, which has a population of 250,000, there was not a single arrest for any cause during 24 hours of the week of March 20-27.

In Detroit, Michigan, the total arrests in 1917 were 19,309, which fell to 6248 in 1919, due to prohibition.

In Buffalo, New York, the arrests for drunkenness fell from 2761 in January, 1919, to 1012 in January, 1920. In Erie County, New York (Buffalo) the number of inmates in the penitentiary was also reduced.

San Francisco, California, had 4,105 arrests in February, 1919, which fell to 1,988 in February, 1920.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Lessened Business Activity Does Not Portend Depression, as Production Is Still Far Short of Consumptive Demand

With the decline that has taken place in commodity prices it is to be heard the frequently expressed opinion that there will be a business panic or depression. There is little or no ground for such an assumption. Business has slowed down somewhat and may become still quieter, but there is no reason to believe that any serious consequences will occur soon or in the future. Business had been forging ahead at a rate faster than could be promoted by permanently beneficial results. Prices mounted to artificial heights. It was a good thing when they began to decline even though it meant a slowing down of business. But the foundation of good business along normal lines has been laid. The law of supply and demand is likely to govern as it always has done. Production is still far below consumptive demands in nearly every line of industry. This is particularly true in railroad equipment, houses, coal, oil, steel, and food-stuffs.

Much Depends Upon Crops

This condition of things prevails not only throughout the United States, but in Europe as well. It may be several years before the world has been restored to a normal condition. Everything was allowed to run down during the war, and, until restoration has been complete, there will be a demand for everything required to put things in proper shape. This means that business should be fairly good, particularly if world crops are good. World crop prospects at present are propitious. It is the opinion of conservative people that when prices recede further general business is bound to improve, and that it is chiefly the expectation of a further decline in prices that is holding things back now. With the enormous wealth that will be added to the world if the crops turn out well a great impetus will be given to industry, for multitudes of necessary undertakings are only awaiting proper credit facilities before they are begun.

Tight Money Market

It had been hoped earlier in the year that the present interval between the mid-year's tax payments, disbursements, etc., and the real beginning of crop moving would develop a fairly pronounced relaxation in the money market, but it is now evident that any such hopes were somewhat too sanguine.

There is some strengthening of reserve positions in general, and a scattered lessening of borrowing urgency in a few lines of trade, but the money tension as a whole shows no appreciable relief. It will take a long period of credit conservation, in the opinion of most bankers, to restore a normally comfortable market. One much-desired contribution in this respect will be a further retrenchment in the cost of government, as expressed in expenditures and taxes.

The main obstacle to a working out of the monetary congestion is still, as a whole, the disturbed state of transportation, both on the railways and at the ports. The consequent handicapping of goods movements to market and "freezing" of credits are still to be measured in very many millions. It is the natural and earnest hope of both business and banking that the railroad wage award will mark a further step in progress toward more efficient transportation.

Decline in Borrowings

A considerable reduction in street loans has accompanied the dull trading in the New York stock market of recent weeks. Call loans are now placed at around \$900,000,000, an average decline of more than \$1,000,000 daily in the last month. Compared with the loan account last fall, estimated at that time to have been about \$1,600,000,000, the present volume of borrowings represents a decline of more than 40 per cent.

Although the normal pre-war level of street loans is difficult to estimate, some bankers place that total around \$750,000,000. Although the gap between that figure and the present loan account of \$900,000,000 is more than taken up by loans on Liberty bonds and additional securities listed on the stock exchange, it is pointed out that the huge depreciation in the value of railroad securities pretty nearly balances the added loans occasioned by additional securities put on the market in recent years.

Foreign Exchange

Another drop in sterling exchange this week was the feature of the foreign exchange market. This indicates a further large influx of grain bills and is also, according to London advices, to be connected with the uncertainty of the situation regarding France's position as to her share of the Anglo-French loan maturity. It is thought in London that France may suddenly start buying dollars by way of London.

Continued recession in Argentine exchange has brought that rate down to about 10 per cent discount, or a reversal of conditions a year ago when the dollar in Argentina was at a similar discount. Should it prove necessary, it is thought possible that Argentina might transfer to this side some of the balances held in London.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	37%	39%	35%	39%
Am Car & Fdry	138%	138%	136%	138%
Am Inter Corp	94%	95%	92%	94%
Am Loco	98%	95%	94%	96%
Am Smelters	59%	59%	59%	59%
Am Sugar	124%	124%	124%	124%
Am T & T	94%	94%	94%	94%
Am Woolen	87%	88%	88%	88%
Anaconda	58%	58%	58%	58%
Atchison	80%	80%	79%	80%
At Gulf & W I	137%	158%	155%	158%
Bald Loco	119%	114%	113%	115%
B & O	32%	32%	31%	31%
Beth Steel B	88%	89%	87%	88%
Beth Steel C	122%	124%	121%	122%
Cen Leather	114%	114%	105%	114%
Chandler	95%	95%	96%	95%
Chic M & St P	37%	37%	34%	34%
Chic R I & Pac	29%	29%	29%	29%
China	29%	29%	29%	29%
Corn Prod	98%	98%	92%	92%
Crucible Steel	153%	154%	149%	151%
Cuba Cane Sug	47%	47%	46%	46%
End-Johnson	84%	84%	81%	81%
Gen Electric	142%	142%	141%	142%
Gen Motors	28%	28%	24%	24%
Goddrich	60%	60%	58%	58%
Inspiration	60%	60%	58%	58%
Invincible Oil	83%	83%	80%	80%
Kennedy	23%	23%	20%	23%
Marine	30%	30%	29%	29%
Marine pfd	83%	83%	82%	82%
Max Pet	193%	193%	188%	189%
Midvale	40%	40%	40%	40%
Mo Pac	26%	26%	26%	26%
N Y Central	69%	69%	68%	68%
N Y N H & H	30%	30%	30%	30%
No Pacific	71%	71%	71%	71%
Pan Am Pet	103%	104%	100%	101%
Pan Am Pet B	96%	98%	95%	96%
Pan Am Pet C	39%	39%	39%	39%
Pierce Arrow	50%	48%	48%	48%
Punta Allegre	84%	84%	83%	84%
Rep I & St	91%	92%	89%	91%
Readith	91%	91%	89%	91%
Roy Dut N Y	76%	76%	74%	74%
Sinclair	30%	30%	29%	30%
So Pac	93%	93%	92%	92%
So Rail	29%	29%	28%	28%
Studebaker	70%	71%	68%	70%
Stromberg	90%	90%	85%	85%
Texas Co	45%	45%	45%	45%
Texas & Pacific	39%	40%	39%	39%
Trans Oil	14%	14%	14%	14%
U S Pac	116%	118%	115%	115%
U S Realty	57%	57%	56%	56%
U S Rubber	92%	93%	91%	91%
Utah Copper	93%	92%	90%	91%
Vanadium	65%	67%	67%	67%
Worthington	70%	70%	67%	67%
Willys-Over	18%	18%	17%	17%
Total sales	494,700 shares.			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	22	24
Buckeye Pipe	84	86
Illinois Pipe Line	150	160
Indiana Pipe	87	90
Ohio Oil	277	283
Roy Dut N Y	43.50	43.75
South Porto Rico	310	265B
Manati	151%	110
Cuban-American	60%	47%
Am Beet Sugar	103%	86%
United Fruit	225	198
American Sugar	142%	124

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	99%	99%	99%	99%
Belgian 7 1/2s	100%	100%	100%	100%
Paris 6s	93%	93%	93%	93%
of Marseilles 6s	84%	84%	84%	84%
of London 6s	84%	84%	84%	84%
of Bordeaux 6s	84%	84%	84%	84%
Swiss 8s	103%	103%	103%	103%
Un King 5 1/2s	1921	96%	96%	96%
do 1922	22%	22%	22%	22%
do 1929	87%	87%	87%	87%
do 1937	85%	85%	85%	85%

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	94%	94%
A A Ch com	*54%	%
Am Bosch	*58%	%
Am Wool com	*56%	1%
Am Zinc	13b	..
Am Com	104b	..
Booth Fish	74b	..
Boston Brew	22%	..
Boston & Me	38%	..
Butte & Sup	29%	..
Cal & Arizona	57	..
Cal & Hecla	300	2
Copper Range	32	..
Davis-Daly	8%	..
East Butte	124%	..
Eastern Mass	20	..
Elder	25%	..
Fairbanks	52b	..
Granby	35%	..
Gray & Davis	23%	1%
Greene-Can	30	..
Ind Creek	58%	1%
Ind Paper	30	..
Lake Copper	74	..
Mass Elec pid	1%	..
Mass Gas	5%	..
May-Old Colony	5%	..
Miami	204b	..
Mohawk	64	3
Mullins Body	39	..
N Y N H & H	20%	..
North Butte	16%	..
Old Dominion	24b	..
Osceola	31%	..
Parish & Bingh	21%	..
Pond Creek	38%	..
Punta Allegre	*90%	..
Rout & Van Der	36b	..
Swift Co	106	..
United Fruit	201	2
United Shoe	41%	..
U S Smelting	58	..

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Actin Explos	-11%	11%
Allied Oil	25	24
Auto Fuel	58	61
Boone	3%	3

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

RESOLUTE EVENS THE CUP SERIES

American Yacht Finishes Well
Ahead of the Challenger in the
Fourth Race, Making Today's
Contest the Deciding Struggle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ABOARD UNITED STATES DESTROYER SEMMES, OFF SANDY HOOK, New Jersey—Resolute, winning the fourth race for the America's Cup Friday by 9m. 58s., corrected time, made the series stand two all, the American victory giving the defender one more chance today to successfully defend the famous international yachting trophy against Shamrock IV. At noon today challenger and defender come to the line in the contest which will decide whether the cup is to remain in custody of the New York Yacht Club, or whether Sir Thomas Lipton is to realize his ambition of 21 years and take the trophy back across the Atlantic with him to the Royal Yacht Club.

Today's course will be 15 miles to windward and 15 miles return, and the green sloop must show better form than she did yesterday if her owner is not to be put to the trouble of challenging for the cup again. It is probably not far from the fact to say that the challenger's larger spread of canvas and the advantage it gives her running is all that stands between her and defeat today. Upon the 15-mile run home she must depend for the victory which will prevent her from going down in history as the fourth Lipton failure, which is to say that the result of the series may not be known with any certainty until the yachts are fairly well down the last 15 miles of the run home.

The weather man has little to say about today that is encouraging. He finds squalls in the morrow's offing and he ventures that conditions of the Hook will be something like Friday's. If he is right, they will be fairly acceptable and should make a fair race without too many flukes. For Friday, the yachts sped around the 30-mile triangle in less than four hours, the four-knot breeze increasing to eight before the first mark was turned, and then whipping out to 12 and 14 on the second leg before a sudden squall squelched it back to near six on the third. Fastest time was made on the second leg, when on close reach Shamrock tore off 10 miles in 50m. and 18s. and Resolute in 51m. 2s.

It was presumed that the course Friday would favor the challenger but nothing is more uncertain than paper predictions of what a yacht race between two such closely matched boats may bring forth.

The first leg was to windward, the other two were a close and a broad reach, the latter hauling, close to the finish, into a run. Since Resolute is superior in windward work and Shamrock was supposed to excel in reaching, the challenger, with the windward leg and only one-third of the race behind her, was expected to overtake the defender on the two reaches, and her friends hope that she would gain enough on them to make up what she had lost to windward and the time allowance besides.

What actually happened was most disappointing to the green sloop's friends. They were encouraged when they learned that Resolute had gained only 1m. 48s. on the windward leg, and this did not look like too much for Shamrock to overcome by reaching. The challenger improved in windward work, Capt. W. P. Burton succeeding in pointing her higher than he had been able to do in the previous races.

Turning the first mark, with the wind strengthening and hauled so that the broad reach had narrowed to a close one, Captain Burton had a fair chance of overtaking Capt. C. F. Adams. He needed about three minutes and a half gain on each of the two reaching legs to send him over the line a winner, and that, judging by Shamrock's ability reaching as previously shown, did not seem too great a handicap.

At 4:02 the sun came out again. Shamrock raised a small working topsail and came about to the port tack, following a similar move by Captain Adams. It was then seen that their relative positions were about the same as before the squall. The wind had eased off and taken the speed out of the race. For a few moments they both wavered with little headway, then Resolute got a better breeze and footed a bit. But she lost it soon and Shamrock got another one.

The finish was a mile away and it was evident now that nothing but a mishap to Resolute, like the one that caused her to withdraw from the first race, would save the day for the challenger.

The unexpected happened, but it worked out all in the American's favor. A squall was seen approaching from the northwest. Captain Burton's club topsail was his smaller one, the change having cut the time allowance from 7m. 1s. to 6m. 40s. But although Resolute made no move toward similar action, Captain Burton hurried a man aloft and took in his club topsail. For a time it was thought that the clubs lashing at the gaff had given way, and this theory might have borne out by the fact that after the squall Captain Burton raised, not the former sail, but a working topsail.

But it is more likely that it was the imminence of the squall that chased the club topsail down the broadside of the mainsail in a hurry. Before that Shamrock had found that her jib topsail was not helping her, and that had already come down. So that she went into the squall with lower headsails and mainsail only set, while the defender carried club topsail, mainsail, and lower headsails.

It must be admitted that Shamrock was also handicapped somewhat by her failure or perhaps inability to use her club topsail again. The small working topsail did little good in comparison with the pull she needed aloft.

The combination of squall, club topsail experience and indecision in sail setting gave Resolute a gain on the last leg of 2m. 14s., a most significant gain when it is remembered that racing is supposed to be Shamrock's long suit. Resolute had gained both to windward and in the broad reach. She was excelled only in close reaching before a stiffer breeze. Today she may be expected to win out to windward, but probably not so much as in the last windward-leeward race on Wednesday, but the run home should tell the story.

The start was delayed an hour by a thick fog which lifted at 12:30 under a tour knot south, southwest breeze. The committee avoided the possibility of a hauling wind blowing the windward leg out of the course, as it did last Tuesday, when Shamrock was favored by the changing of the last leg from a beat to a run. This time Resolute was assured of the windward work she likes when the committee laid the first leg south, southwest to windward.

Shamrock failed to take the weather berth at the start. Resolute on the starboard tack crossed 23s. ahead and began to work out to windward. In half an hour the defender was almost a quarter of a mile to windward and had gained slightly.

On the second tack Shamrock out-footed Resolute and at 2 o'clock seemed to draw ahead, but Adams to windward was closer to his course while Burton was an uncomfortable distance inshore. He was close to the fishnets off Monmouth Beach before he came about. Adams held to the port tack 2m., and when he came about a quarter of a mile lay between them.

Shamrock, still pointing off a bit further than Resolute, continued to outfoot her, and slowly, but surely, shortened the gap. Against this footng the defender was not working far enough to windward to justify a certain prediction that the race was hers.

At 2:34 Resolute doused her baby jib, rounding the mark at 2:34:47, still on the starboard tack. Shamrock had to take a short hitch while Resolute, raising a larger jib topsail jibbed and eased off on the second leg. Dousing her baby jib, Shamrock jibbed around the mark at 2:36:58 and, with a reaching jib topsail set, started after the defender. Her crew showed marked improvement in sail handling at the turn.

The yachts now began a 10-mile clip. Shamrock's jib topsail did not give her as much out of the wind as her skipper wished and at 2:50 he changed it, one that was more serviceable, but he did not seem to be drawing up as fast as had been expected. Resolute was holding her lead fairly firm and it looked as though she would lose not more than half a minute on this leg.

But at the turn Shamrock had gained 43s. Both found that their reaching jib topsails were not serving them well and took them in. Resolute set a smaller one immediately, but Shamrock continued under lower headsail only.

They were making better time now than in any of the previous races. The wind had stiffened and a squall was coming in. Their second leg speed was about 12 knots and this increased on the homeward leg. At the second turn both were fortunate enough not to carry anything away but after about three miles of the leg had been left down. From the Semmes it looked as though the lashing of the club on the gaff had given way. Just before the squall broke Resolute had to drop her club topsail.

The squall came at 3:50, the wind hauling to the west. Shamrock was favored by it and when the heavy rain set in and blotted them both out of sight, the challenger had nosed ahead. But when the rain ceased Resolute had regained the lead. Shamrock had to send him over the line a winner, and that, judging by Shamrock's ability reaching as previously shown, did not seem too great a handicap.

At 4:02 the sun came out again. Shamrock raised a small working topsail and came about to the port tack, following a similar move by Captain Adams. It was then seen that their relative positions were about the same as before the squall. The wind had eased off and taken the speed out of the race. For a few moments they both wavered with little headway, then Resolute got a better breeze and footed a bit. But she lost it soon and Shamrock got another one.

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But that ability was not the same yesterday, or else Resolute is a much better reaching boat than her work previously had shown. The second leg, an extremely fast one, with both yachts tearing along in a real burst of speed for the first time since the first race, did give Shamrock a gain, not of 3m., but of only 44s. Shamrock had failed to show what had been expected of her and at the second turn her chances of winning had about faded, and apparently nothing but a mishap to Resolute, like the one that caused her to withdraw from the first race, would save the day for the challenger.

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Meanwhile Resolute had walked ahead. They were close up on the lightship and Resolute with her balloon pulling well jibed and stood for what seemed an inexcusably long time. It looked as if though her afterguard were trying to decide whether Adams, having chosen a ballooner, they would change their reacher to follow suit. Finally the reacher was broken out.

Somerset drew its watch with Essex in the county cricket championship today, but Somerset led on the first innings, 339 to 322. Hampshire were robbed of a victory match, being abandoned with Warwickshire leading on the first innings, 208 to 188, but faced with the task of over 200 runs and only four wickets to fall. Surrey, after a sporting declaration, defeated Lancashire by nine wickets.

The tacks in hours, minutes and seconds:

Resolute—Port, 00:07:56; starboard, 00:58:32; port (turn), 00:27:22; starboard (turn), 00:50:47; port, 00:05:45.

Shamrock—Port, 00:06:38; starboard, 00:47:47; port, 00:28:22; starboard (turn), 00:02:02; port (turn), 00:50:33; port, 00:44:41; port, 00:26:50.

The summary:

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SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, July 23.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atwater—R. Alderson of M. C. Kiser Co., Lenox.

Baltimore, Md.—Philip Karl of Baltimore Bargain House; Essex.

Braddock, Pa.—W. A. Rose; United States.

Brooklyn, N.Y.—S. Malkin of H. Malkin's Sons; United States.

Butte, Montana—B. A. Myers of Symonds Dry Goods Co.; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—W. H. Root of Groves & Root; United States.

Chicago, Ill.—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Brunswick.

Chicago, Ill.—O. Barton of McElwain's Shoe Co.; Toussaint.

Chicago, Ill.—William J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Toussaint.

Clarkesdale, Miss.—M. Freedman of Freedman & Schultz; United States.

Cleveland, Ohio—W. T. Lyons of Cady Iverson Shoe Co.

Columbus, Ga.—J. S. Williams; United States.

Denver, Colo.—L. M. Purcell of L. M. Purcell Co.; Essex.

Detroit, Mich.—T. B. Jeffries of Crowley Miller & Co.; Lenox.

Evanston, Ill.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; United States.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—C. D. Lathrop of Rindge Kalmbach Lathrop Co.; United States.

Jacksonville, Fla.—J. J. Jordan; United States.

Kansan City, Mo.—K. L. & H. L. Barton of McBride Barton Co.; Toussaint.

Laurel, Pa.—J. M. Davidson of Long & Davidson; Sea Shore.

Memphis, Tenn.—J. H. Lee of J. H. Lee Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.

Montgomery, Ala.—W. E. Pitts of Pitts Shoe Co.; Toussaint.

Nashville, Tenn.—L. Kornman of Kornman & Sawyer; Toussaint.

New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of Martinez & Bros.; Toussaint.

Philadelphia, Pa.—M. P. Register of Lattell Bros.; Copley Plaza.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Jacob Schwartz; United States.

Philadelphia, Pa.—C. P. Hanson; United States.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—C. S. Newell of Newell & Snyder Co.; Lenox.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—G. H. Helligan of J. Helligan Co.; United States.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Bibbs of Frank & Seder; Copley Plaza.

Port Chester, N.Y.—Louis Kaiser; United States.

Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Toussaint.

Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Metz Alderton Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Saginaw, Mich.—D. McArthur of Morley Bros.; United States.

Savannah, Ga.—S. B. Freedman; United States.

Shreveport, La.—J. H. Breffell; United States.

Roosevelt, N.J.—Max Engelson; United States.

St. Louis, Mo.—D. R. Goldman of Schreiber & Gump Co.; Goldman.

Wilmette, N.C.—J. W. Freeman of Chestnut & Freeman; Copley Plaza.

LEATHER BUYER

New Orleans, La.—J. M. Martinez of Martinez & Bros.; Essex.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 116 Essex Street, Boston.

ATLANTA ENFORCES PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Seventy-one arrests were made during the month of June for violation of the state prohibition laws, according to a report just issued by James L. Beavers, chief of police. Nineteen automobiles were confiscated by the police during this month, these cars having been caught carrying whisky. Rewards received by the police officers making the captures of the automobiles now total \$1,060.84, the rewards granted to the officers representing one-third of the price received for the sale of the automobiles.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

AT COVENT GARDEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Covent Garden Opera Syndicate are not very enterprising in giving the kind of works they are this year, yet if one complained to the syndicate directors they would probably say that they had made no promises, for the preliminary announcement, "The repertoire will be drawn from the following operas, allows them by the form of the wording to add a number of attractive new productions to the usual list of operas, and at the same time exonerates them from blame if they do not produce any of them."

But perhaps one ought not to grumble, for the season is not yet over, and there has been at least one "new production," Donizetti's "Don Pasquale."

To many this seemed too slight a thing for Covent Garden. Yet Donizetti's music has charm and grace and a good deal of character. In "Lucia di Lammermoor" there are moments when he shows a strong sense of drama, which cuts through all conventionalities and goes right home.

"Don Pasquale" served to introduce two new singers, Grazia Paretto, who has a charming supple voice, which she appears never to trouble to let out to the full, even in Covent Garden, and Ernesto Badini, possessor of a fine baritone of the high Italian type. "La Traviata" is among the other older Italian works given.

Puccini has by far the lion's share of the bill, being represented at least three times every week, with "La Bohème," "Manon Lescaut," "La Tosca," and "Madam Butterfly." It is the custom to decry Puccini, yet he holds his public. He was quick to realize from "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" that a possibility lay in the use of straightforward rapidly moving dramas for librettos, and he has developed his work on these lines. "La Tosca" is a good example of this kind of opera, though the dramatic action moves with such violence that the music almost delays it at times. "The Girl of the Golden West" is an even more thoroughly successful mélodrama. One feels that much of the atmosphere is pure musical trickery, and that the melodies are often mawkish, but of the fact that the play moves, especially in the first two acts, there can be no question. "Madam Butterfly," in spite of the sentimentalism, contains in its earlier pages a good deal of light, deftly written music of considerable charm. Puccini is a past master of "theater music." He can produce his atmosphere, get every ounce of effect out of his orchestra and voices, and hurl the drama of the thing at you across the footlights with such an aim that every shaft tells. He has certainly made his imprint upon the development of opera, even if it may not be a very lasting one.

Bat in spite of Puccini's merits one questions the necessity or advisability of presenting steadily three, or sometimes four, of his operas each week in the present season. Even the most enthusiastic admirers of Puccini must feel this to be excessive. But the assembling of a repertoire of good operas seems to be something of a puzzle to the syndicate.

At the present moment the works of Bizet are high in the affections of Sir Thomas Beecham; in fact he stated to an interviewer not many days back that Bizet was "perhaps the greatest of all French composers." He has therefore been gradually reintroducing Bizet's early works, such as "La Jolie Fille de Perth" and "Djamilie" last year, and in this present season "Les Pêcheurs de Perles."

But further acquaintance with these works has led few to endorse Sir Thomas' dictum. There is a considerable freshness and charm of melody in "Les Pêcheurs de Perles," a neat handling of the voices and orchestra, some fine chorus writing, an un-doubted but as yet undeveloped sense of the stage; but there is no real grip, either vocally or dramatically, the writing is often diffuse and conventional, and one feels that the opera might well be the work of any gifted musician well versed in Italian opera, so little sign is there of the Bizet of "Carmen" and "L'Arlésienne." The work was well sung with Badini as Zurga, Edmund Burke as Nurabad, and Thomas Burke as Nadir, while Grazia Paretto sang Léda with charming ease and freshness.

"Louise," and "Pelléas et Mélisande" completes the number of French works as yet produced this season. Charpentier's music "Louise" is sometimes trivial, sometimes blatant, sometimes ultra-sentimental. But one cannot deny the force and vitality of the whole, whether it is the streets of Paris at early dawn, the bustling interior of the workshop, the tawdry fete at Montmartre, or the home of a little bourgeois family seen away and sunned by emotion and misunderstanding; he seems to touch just the right note with so sure a hand that when afterward the thinness of some of the music is considered one wonders why one has been so held. The fact is that the character interest is so wonderfully well handled, with just the right background of music for the situations, that shortcomings are forgotten in one's interest in the development of the story. Dramatically the situations are spoiled at one or two places by being too long drawn out. The great dramatic moment when the music appears at Montmartre suffers in this way. It could not have been better sung than it was by Louise Bérat, so the fault evidently lies with the music, and one has the impression that occasionally Charpentier forgets how long the music will delay the action at a juncture where the spoken words would give exactly the right balance. For the most part, too, the preludes to the acts are over-long.

The orchestral treatment is full of color, and generally the texture is such

that the singers can easily make themselves intelligible through it.

In some ways it would be difficult to imagine a better performance. Edvina's Louise is a wonderful study dramatically, but she is developing a vocal habit which has been mentioned in these columns before, an unlovely white quality in her medium voice that bids fair to mar seriously her singing before long, if she does not look to it. She is losing evenness of tone and, as a result, her singing of the Aubade was reminiscent of a performance on several different instruments. Cotreau and Louise Bérat were admirable as the father and mother, Anseau was good as Julien, though not perhaps in his best form. Still, there are few tenors to equal him for power and ease and clearness of diction, and his performances are always dramatically interesting. The scene of the girls in the workshop is about the best piece of ensemble that Covent Garden has ever given. Albert Coates conducted with all the vitality and understanding that one has learned to expect from him.

TOSCANINI

Plans for His American Orchestral Tour Told by Hugo Ara

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Nothing can be more certain," said Hugo Ara, former viola player of the Flonzaley Quartet, "than that an Italian orchestra will come to the United States next January, to give concerts under the direction of Arturo Toscanini."

Mr. Ara was talking to a member of The Christian Science Monitor staff just after his arrival from Italy, where, as representative of a committee of American guarantors, he has recently arranged for the visit of the musicians and the conductor. "Mr. Toscanini will organize his players." Mr. Ara went on to say, "under the name of La Scala Orchestra. He will begin rehearsals in Milan in October; and when these are attended to, he will tour his own country, giving three pairs of concerts in Milan and thereafter going to Turin, Genoa, Parma, Venice, Padua, Bologna, Florence, Rome and Naples. He will cross from Italy into Sicily and will appear in Palermo. From there he will sail for New York in December."

The Conductor's Popularity

The interviewer, apprehensive of having missed a name or two in the list of cities which Mr. Ara mentioned, asked him to repeat it; which he did, adding: "These are the places where the orchestra will go, but the number would be greater if the people of Italy had their way. The citizens of every Italian town, I might almost say, would like a visit from the conductor, who has come to be regarded as one of the national artists of permanent fame. You will understand why he is so looked upon when you consider that he returned to Italy from the United States in 1915, having refused the most flattering offers both in North and South America, to continue his labors as conductor of the opera. Upon reaching home, he directed symphony concerts in behalf of war charities, and besides that he went to the front and took the leadership of a band. Formerly he was merely a distinguished man of music who had won a name in many lands, but was not especially known to the Italian people as one of them. Now, however, he is in perfect unison with his native surroundings. You see he has a way of winning the masses and of making them like symphonic music. To illustrate, I was in Padua a month ago.

You know, do you not, about the frescoes of Giotto there, and the Gattamelata equestrian statue by Donatello? Well, an agricultural fair was going on in the old city, and Mr. Toscanini was giving 10 orchestral concerts in the Sala della Ragione. The last of these concerts I attended, and I saw 3000 persons from the district round about Padua assemble in the building and listen to the performance. I saw nobody leave the hall during the presentation of a program which ranged all the way from Beethoven to Strauss."

"Strauss?" queried the interviewer. "Yes, Richard Strauss. For Mr. Toscanini insists that his fellow-countrymen ought to welcome back the works of this composer, in particular those of Strauss' early period, like the 'Hero's Life' tone poem, and he has persuaded them to put aside rancor regarding German masterpieces generally. As for Wagner, Mr. Toscanini never for a moment cast him off, even in war time."

From everything the interviewer could learn, it seemed obvious that the conductor who formerly lent renown to productions of opera at the Colon Theater in Buenos Aires and at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, was no longer offering his services for sale in the international music market, but was devoting himself primarily to the artistic advancement of his own country. It looked rather plain, too, that he was setting up standards there of a sort that would tax the financial resources of the public more heavily than former standards have, and that he was urging particularly the community of Milan, where his activities center, to take more thought of today's achievement than of yesterday's reputation.

"He asks," commented Mr. Ara, "to have an orchestra engaged under the auspices of La Scala Opera at Milan for 11 months in the year. Besides that, he wants the entire stage of the opera house remodeled and modernized, the construction to include place for the instrumental players, which shall be concealed from the view of the audience, as in the Wagnerian Theater at Bayreuth. And the good thing about it all is that the public falls in with his desires, even to subscribing a large sum of money. As I understand the plans, La Scala,

which has been closed on account of the war, will reopen next year under his musical direction, and the first opera sung will be the hitherto unperformed 'Nero' of Boito."

Noting certain details about the autumn tour in Italy and Sicily, and about the winter and spring tour in the United States, the representative of the American guarantors said that arrangements in Italy were handled by a musical society in Milan, backed by the municipality and by the Italian Government, and that arrangements

many of everybody from the fashionable essayist, Nathaniel P. Willis, down to the humblest news paragrapher, represented a steady growth out of something of moderate interest into something of surpassing wonder.

Mme. Hempel will be assisted, as was Mme. Lind, by a baritone singer, and she will have the accompaniment of an orchestra. Arrangements are being made for the centenary celebration by a committee of New York men and women, of which Dr. Johannes Hoving is chairman.

RICHARD HENRY WARREN

Church Music Leader and Composer

Special for The Christian Science Monitor



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Madame Albani

ALBANI

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

The childhood of Madame Albani, though unlike that of Patti and Malibran, who were almost reared in the green-room, was in its way unique. Emma LaJenue was a native of Chambly, a village near Montreal, Quebec, on the Richelieu River, and noted for its beautiful surroundings. Her father, Joseph LaJenue, was of Breton descent and a skilled performer on several instruments. When she was a small child he was organist of the village church. Her mother, one of a large French-Canadian family, though but an amateur, also possessed musical accomplishments, and undertook the preliminary training of the child in music. When she was 5 the father took over the task, and so effectively did he perform it that by the time she was 8 she could read opera scores.

Albani's Canadian apprenticeship closed when she was 14 and her father removed to Albany, New York. Despite her immaturity she obtained a church position as first soprano, singing the music of Mozart and Cherubini and of Beethoven's great Mass in D. Her departure for Europe to study was made possible by the people of Albany who raised a purse for her. She went to Paris with letters to a kindly aristocrat, Madame la Baronne de Lafite, and by her was introduced to the higher musical circles of the French Empire. She recalls seeing the Empress Eugenie, just before the Franco-Prussian war. First studying with the tenor, Duprez at Paris, she was fortunately in Milan under the elder Lamperti when that conflict broke out. In a year she was equipped to accept an engagement as prima donna at Messina, Sicily, and made her debut as Amalia in "La Sonnambula"—one of Patti's great roles.

The piece wherewith the soloist made his powers known was a good choice for open-air exhibition, being a work of simple structural plan, easily projected from player to people. It is no doubt to the praise of Paganini that he, although primarily a virtuoso, could compose something that stands up, a solid framework, not only against time, but against the weather as well.

"It is unquestionable to the praise of Mr. Jacobsen that he could play the piece through in perfect intonation under an inclement, even an intermittently dripping, sky, and with a style that was the top mark of neatness and finish. As for interpretation nobody, presumably, ever bothers too much about that in the case of Paganini's music. And then, where open-air performances are concerned, the public seems to wish the direct melodic, harmonic and rhythmic utterance of the composer, without any intrusion from outside, as though it asked to be informed on the issues of the campaign, rather than upon the merits of individuals seeking office.

JENNY LIND CENTENARY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Jenny Lind's centenary is to be celebrated here on October 6 with exercises at Castle Garden, now known as the Aquarium, where she made her first appearance in America; and with a concert in Carnegie Hall, the program of which will be a repetition of the one given on the historic occasion at Castle Garden 20 years ago, under the management of P. T. Barnum. The singer taking the rôle at Carnegie Hall which Jenny Lind took in the old building on the Battery, once a fort, but in 1850 an auditorium, will be Mme. Frieda Hempel. The pieces performed will include Bellini's "Castel di aria," aria from Rossini's "Il Turco in Italia," a flute song by Meyerbeer and an echo song, a list which in these days represents descending degrees of artistic value, but which in former times, according to the testi-

anthem, "O Zion That Bringest Good Tidings" has a smooth-flowing melody, a bright rhythm, and a joyous spirit. The accompaniment is free and unusually well treated, with an orchestral sense. A strong climax is developed in which the voices sustain at their highest pitches, accompanied by a firm, rhythmic figure in the accompaniment. A lovely choral follows, between the verses of which is a charming pastoral passage for the organ, or orchestra.

The "Te Deum in E Flat" is another excellent example of Mr. Warren's individuality in composing. Other compositions include "O Come Let Us Worship," several carols, and numerous hymns. They were composed for various occasions. Some have orchestral accompaniments. There are also a number of works in manuscript form, including a "Prelude for Orchestra and Organ," which has not yet been performed.

With his unusual gift in church music it is to be hoped that Mr. Warren will again return to his former activities. The church at this time, perhaps more than ever before, needs men of unquestionable standards and taste at the head of its musical work. Church music, in general, is in a deplorable condition. Here and there some effort is being made to maintain worthy standards, but these centers are so far apart that they fall to have any appreciable effect upon raising standards in general. Badly trained singers, cheap, trivial music, lacking any vestige of reverence, and mechanical organ playing — these things are too prevalent. Churches makes a grievous error in tolerating these conditions. Sterling musicianship is essential and, above all, a churchly style. These qualities Mr. Warren exemplifies in his composition, his conducting and general musicianship.

NEW PIANO SONATA BY JOHN IRELAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The production of a large new work by John Ireland could not fail to arouse attention, since he is now regarded as one of the most individual and progressive members of the young British school. The actual event, so far as London was concerned, took place on June 12, Lamond producing Ireland's sonata for piano at his recital at Wigmore Hall, though it is understood that he had played it in Bournemouth a week earlier.

It was placed centrally in Lamond's London program, preceded by Beethoven's 32 variations in C minor and sonata in E flat Op. 31, and followed by a long group of miscellaneous solos. There is no need to dwell specifically upon these. Lamond's Beethoven playing was as powerful and intellectual as usual; his Chopin more robust and devoid of idealism; his Liszt of an amazing virtuosity.

This new sonata is undoubtedly a big work, and, like most of Ireland's things, has evidently been written with deliberation and fixity of purpose, companioning his thoughts for many months, since the score bears the date "Chelsea: October 1918 to January 1920."

The sonata is cast in three movements: (1) allegro moderato, (2) non troppo lento, (3) con moto moderato, and is described as being in E minor.

Analysts, however, who may wish to trace the old, obvious key centers and relationships in this work, will find they have a difficult task. Not that the sonata is devoid of key; far from it. Ireland has his centers of harmonic interest, he balances his progressions with an complete a personal awareness of his intentions as an architect brings to a building, and his work is never loose-flung nor carelessly finished. But the sonata is difficult to follow in virtue of the extremely close chain of reasoning which governs its structure, and the marked individualism of its style.

The first movement of the sonata contains much that is striking, and the form (a refinement upon the classical sonata form) is as interesting to a composer as the brilliant passages are effective for a pianist; yet in some ways it is the least satisfactory movement of the three, for in it Ireland is closest to what he has done before and there are moments which recall his "Ragamuffin" or the violin sonata in A minor. But in the second and third movements he seems to have got clear of his earlier works and to be speaking directly from his present experience, revealing John Ireland as a man who has progressed. The second movement is in B flat major, this unexpected juxtaposition of keys having been already foreshadowed by the first movement. Melodic beauty, harmonic color, breadth of design, together with much introspection, are the characteristics which appear upon a first hearing. Probably the movement does not give up all its secrets at once.

The finale (E major) begins with spacious dignity, and gradually gathering momentum as it proceeds, seems impelled by some terrific energy to a tremendous end. It forms a fine close to a powerful work.

Lamond played it with immense conviction, a strong man interpreting the work of a strong man, his flowing tone, great striding passages and thunderous chords suiting the titanic mood of much of the music. But there were also delicate half shades and fantasies which he missed, and therefore the performance did not stand as perfectly balanced.

The sonata, however, made an instant impression, and both Lamond and Ireland were called to the platform at the close to bow their acknowledgments.

OPERA IN BUENOS AIRES

The musical critic of an Argentine monthly, "Nosotros," launches a plaint against the recently initiated season of the Teatro Colón, Buenos Aires. The repertory reveals a strange case of omissions and commissions. It is right that operas of Argentine composers should have been listed "Saika," by Floro M. Ugarte (brother of the widely known littréaturé, Manuel Ugarte), and "Ariana y Dioniso," by Felipe Boero. Similarly little fault is found with the inclusion of Ildebrando Pizzetti's "Fedra," Ravel's "Heure Espagnole" and the regulation Wagnerian pieces. But how, asks the critic, does a work like "Ivan the Terrible," by Raoul Gunsbourg, director of the Monte Carlo opera, come to be played in Buenos Aires, which does not yet know such acknowledged pieces as Strauss' "The Woman Without a Shadow," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Snow-Fay," Gabriel Fauré's "Penelope," Vincent d'Indy's "Fervaal," Moussorgsky's "Khovantschina" and a hundred other works by genuine composers?



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THE HOME FORUM

The Art of Kean

I had scarcely thought of the theater for some years, when Kean arrived in this country; and it was more from curiosity than from any other motive, that I went to see, for the first time, the great actor of the age. I was soon lost to the recollection of being in a theater or looking upon a great display of the "mimic art." The simplicity, earnestness, and sincerity of his acting made me forgetful of the fiction, and bore me away with the power of reality and truth. If this acting, said I, as I returned home, may as well make the theater my school, and henceforward study nature at secondhand.

How can I describe one who is almost as full of beauties as nature itself—who grows upon us the more we become acquainted with him, and makes us sensible that the first time we saw him in any part, however much he may have moved us, we had but a partial apprehension of the many excellencies of his acting? We cease to consider it as a mere amusement, it is the intellectual feast; and he who goes to it with a disposition and capacity to relish it, will receive from it more nourishment for his mind, than he would be likely to do in many other ways in twice the time. Our facilities are opened and enlivened by it; our reflections and recollections are of an elevated kind; and the voice which is sounding in our ears, long after we have left him, creates an inward harmony which is for our good.

Kean, in truth, stands very much in that relation to other players whom we have seen, that Shakespeare does to other dramatists. One player is called classical; another makes fine points here, and another there; Kean makes more fine points than all of them together; but in him these are only little prominences, showing their bright heads above a beautifully undulated surface. A continual change is going on in him, partaking of the nature of the varying scenes he is passing through, and the many thoughts and feelings which are shifting within him.

Taken within his range of character, the versatility of his playing is striking. He seems not the same being, now representing Richard, and again Hamlet; but the two characters alone appear before you, and as distinct individuals who had never known or heard of each other. So does he become the character he is to represent, that we have sometimes thought it a reason why he was not universally better liked here, in Richard; and that because the player did not make himself a little more visible, he must needs bear a share of our dislike of the cruel king . . . all allow that he plays the part better than anyone has done before him.—Richard Henry Dana.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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"We Glory in Tribulations"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the causes for gratitude among students of Christian Science, a gratitude beyond the power of words to express, is the illumination which the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy throw upon Scriptural passages which for centuries have been regarded as "dark sayings," and, consequently, have been almost meaningless to the Christian world. One of these sayings is the virtual admonition contained in St. Paul's declaration that "we glory in tribulations." To the one who understands divine metaphysics as taught in Christian Science, the wisdom of this admonition is made clear. In fact the metaphysician must of necessity always rejoice, even in tribulation, because he understands that there can be no injustice in the divine economy and that there is a blessing for him in every experience he is called upon to face. So long as a man regards evil as real or as having power to act, he would, of course, find it impossible to rejoice in tribulation. But the moment he begins to understand the inspired message of Christian Science, which is told and retold through every page of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and all of Mrs. Eddy's published writings, namely, the illness of God, good, and the consequent nothingness of evil, that moment his belief in evil as a reality must cease, and it will vanish in exact proportion to his understanding of this simple but all-inclusive truth.

Now, if evil is not real but only the supposed absence of good, there is nothing to fear, nothing over which to murmur or be disturbed. The word "tribulation" comes from the Latin "tribulare," meaning to press. As good is the only power, it is all that could press, or act, and therefore in its very aliveness it has forever pressed against or eliminated its suppositional opposite, so-called evil, or the lie of false belief, which for that reason has never had any real existence.

Tribulation in human affairs is the result of the same action of Truth upon error as that which Mrs. Eddy has so expressly described as "chemicalization." On page 168 of Science and Health she writes: "Here let a word be noticed which will be better understood hereafter,—chemicalization. By chemicalization I mean the process which mortal mind and body undergo in the change of belief from a material to a spiritual basis." And again, on page 401 of the same work, Mrs. Eddy says, "What I term chemicalization is the upheaval produced by immortal Truth is destroying erroneous mortal belief. Mental chemicalization brings sin and sickness to the surface, forcing impurities to pass away, as is the case with a fermenting fluid." In the light of this clear explanation does it not become plain why one can rejoice in such chemicalization, or tribulation? As the result of the understanding which Christian Science establishes, does not St. Paul's injunction become not only clear, but is it not also most practical? Surely all must be willing to part with erroneous mortal belief, and consequently, those who understand will rejoice in the wholesome activity of Truth which forces it to not become plain why one can rejoice in such chemicalization, or tribulation?

The coronation-day dawned at last, on the 3rd of April, 1764; the weather was favorable, and everybody was in motion. I, with several of my relations and friends, had been provided with a good place in one of the upper stories of the Römer itself, where we might completely survey the whole. We betook ourselves to the spot very early in the morning, and from above, as in a bird's-eye view, contemplated the arrangements which we had inspected more closely the day before. All the avenues leading out from the Römer, and from other streets back to the Römer, were secured on both sides by barriers and guards. The great square was gradually filled, and the waving and pressure grew every moment stronger and more in motion, as the multitude always, if possible endeavored to reach the spot where some new scene arose, and something particular was announced.

All this time there reigned a tolerable stillness, and when the alarm-bells were sounded, all the people seemed struck with . . . amazement. What first attracted the attention of all who could overlook the square from above, was the train in which the lords of Aix and Nuremberg brought the crown-jewels to the cathedral. These, as palladium, had been assigned the first place in the carriage, and the deputies sat before them on the back seat with becoming reverence. Now the three Electors betake themselves to the cathedral. After the presentation of the insignia to the Elector of Ments, the crown and sword are immediately carried to the imperial quarters. The further arrangements and manifold ceremonies occupied, in the interim, the chief persons, as well as the spectators, in the church, as we other well-informed persons could well imagine.

In the meanwhile before our eyes the ambassadors ascended to the Römer, from which the canopy is carried by the under-officers into the imperial quarters. The Hereditary Marshal Count von Pappenheim instantly mounts his horse; he was a very handsome, slender gentleman, whom the Spanish costume, the rich doublet, the gold mantle, the high feathered hat, and the loose flying hair, became very well. He put himself in motion, and amid the sound of all the bells, the ambassadors follow him on horseback to the quarters of the Emperor in still greater magnificence than on the day of election. One would have liked to be there too, as indeed on this day it would have been altogether desirable to multiply one's self. However, we told each other what was going on there. Now the Emperor is putting on his domestic robes, we said, a new dress, made after the old Carolingian pattern. The hereditary officers receive the insignia, and with them get on horseback.

The Emperor in his robes, the Roman King in the Spanish habit, immediately mount their steeds; and while this is done, the endless procession which precedes them has already announced them.—From "The Auto-Biography of Goethe," translated by John Oxenford.

table that one should rejoice in tribulation. Knowing that man is the image and likeness of God, one can be sure that any sense of depression, or fear, or evil of any name or nature, does not really exist, but is the false emanation of the adversary, the accuser, or mortal mind. Thus recognizing any sense of error to be of the adversary, one can quickly free and defend himself from any belief of aggressive mental suggestion, so that so-called mental malpractice cannot harm him. In this way one becomes a law unto himself, able to rejoice in tribulation. Thus, being ever conscious of the aliveness of good, he can pursue his way as carefree as a child.

A Pioneer in American Literature

It was during this period, between the years 1815 and 1861, that we began to have a literature of our own, and one in which any people could take a pride. Cooper himself was the pioneer. In his second novel, *The Spy*, he threw off the wretched spirit of the colonist, and the story, which at once gained a popularity that broke down all barriers, was read everywhere with delight and approbation. The chief cause of the difference between the fate of this novel and that of its predecessor lies in the fact that

and made off, for he had yet a long road to travel.

That day Trove fell in with great, awkward country boy, slouching along the road on his way to Cleveland. He was an odd figure, with thick hair of the shade of tow that burst out from under a slouch hat and muffed his neck behind; his coat was threadbare and a bit too large; his trousers of satin fell loosely far enough to break joints with each boot; the dusty cowhide gave his feet a lonely and arid look. He carried a bundle tied to a stick that lay on his left shoulder. They met near a corner, nodded, and walked on a while together in silence. For a little time they surveyed each other curiously.

A Walk Round Old St. Paul's

As it is just possible that some of my readers may not be quite familiar with Old St. Paul's, its exterior and its interior, I will beg leave to act as their guide and will ask them to accompany me on a short excursion. We will start from the banks of the Fleet river, and imagine ourselves to be walking up Ludgate Hill somewhere about the year 1510. At this time the Gare de Lyon. Such a fresh renovated morning; the air still hazy, and all objects, rippling poplars and shining stall roofs, hazy, vague, after the night's refreshment. Water was being sprinkled all along the pavement; the long book boxes on the quays were beginning to be opened; a breeze, to cool the coming day, was rising along the river trough. But alas, alas! that day was to be spent by me in hurrying away again out of France.—Vernon Lee.

where; an open-air, almost Southern life, lasting deep into the bright summer night; the mere ordinary illumination of the Place de la Concorde looking at a distance like an Aladdin's palace; the river, with its red and green lights reflected among the big wharf trees, and the swishing lit-up steamers, giving the impression of a colossal Fête de Nuit.

But even more charming was Paris in the early morning, a morning touched with autumn crispness, as I drove along the quays, alas! to the Gare de Lyon. Such a fresh renovated morning; the air still hazy, and all objects, rippling poplars and shining stall roofs, hazy, vague, after the night's refreshment. Water was being sprinkled all along the pavement; the long book boxes on the quays were beginning to be opened; a breeze, to cool the coming day, was rising along the river trough. But alas, alas! that day was to be spent by me in hurrying away again out of France.—Vernon Lee.

The Working Monarch

Rising early in the morning, We proceed to light our fire, Then our Majesty adorning In its work-a-day attire,

We embark without delay

On the duties of the day.

First, we polish off some batches Of political despatches.

And foreign politicians circumvent;

Then, if business isn't heavy,

We may hold a Royal levee.

Or ratify some Acts of Parliament;

Then we probably review the household troops—

With the usual "Shalloo humps!" and "Shalloo hoops!"

Or receive with ceremonial and state An interesting Eastern Potentate.

After we generally

Go and dress our private valet . . .

Write some letters literary

For our private secretary—

He is shaky in his spelling, so we help him if we can . . .

Or we polish the Regalia and the Coronation Plate—

Spend an hour in titivating

All our Gentlemen-in-waiting;

Or we run on little errands for the Ministers of State.

Oh, philosophers may sing

Of the troubles of a King;

Yet the duties are delightful, and the privileges great;

But the privilege and pleasure

That we treasure beyond measure,

To run on little errands for the Ministers of State!

—From "The Working Monarch," in "Songs of a Savoyard," by W. S. Gilbert.

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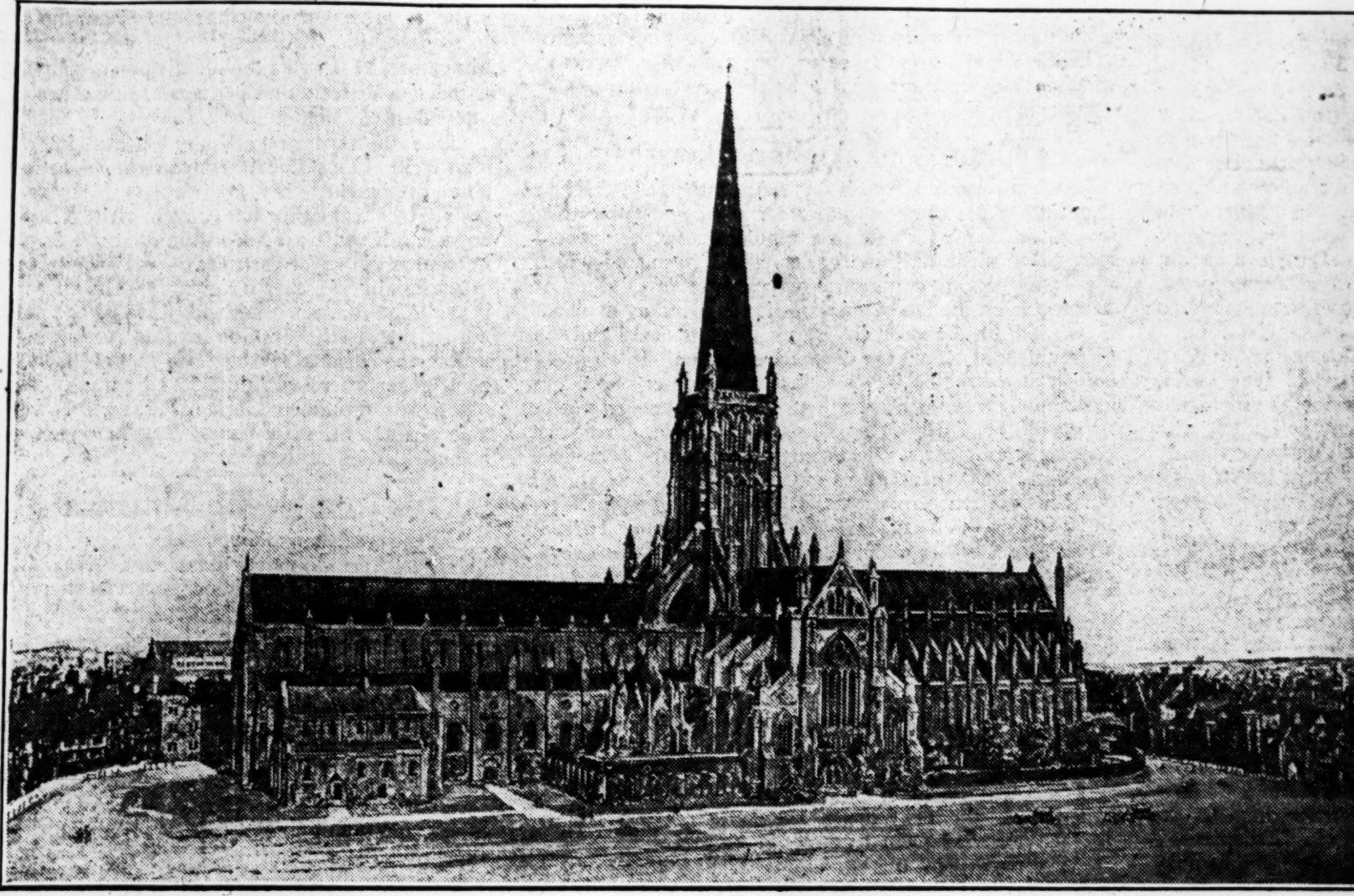
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"Old St. Paul's, A.D. 1560," from a model by John B. Thorpe in the London Museum

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Goethe Views a Procession

The coronation-day dawned at last, on the 3rd of April, 1764; the weather was favorable, and everybody was in motion. I, with several of my relations and friends, had been provided with a good place in one of the upper stories of the Römer itself, where we might completely survey the whole. We betook ourselves to the spot very early in the morning, and from above, as in a bird's-eye view, contemplated the arrangements which we had inspected more closely the day before. All the avenues leading out from the Römer, and from other streets back to the Römer, were secured on both sides by barriers and guards. The great square was gradually filled, and the waving and pressure grew every moment stronger and more in motion, as the multitude always, if possible endeavored to reach the spot where some new scene arose, and something particular was announced.

Then each began to quicken the pace. "Maybe you think you can walk the fastest,"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1920

EDITORIALS

Evasive Leadership

WHATEVER there may be of hope and promise in Senator Harding's speech accepting the Republican nomination for President of the United States, his key-note sentence points distinctly backward. That is the sentence in which he declares unequivocally that there is no progress except in the stimulus of competition. Forward-looking readers may well find in those words an excuse for dismay. For they seem to have wrapped up in them the whole nationalistic program of the Senator and the dominant faction of the Republican Party. Now competition excludes cooperation. And just as it is true that competition has been the basis for world activities for generations past, so it is true that an era now seems to be dawning in which not competition, but cooperation, shall be the key to the achievement of what the people of the world most earnestly desire. The League covenant itself is the expression of an intent to find a solution of world difficulties in cooperation. It has been hailed as a new plan, a new idea, because, by its very nature, it tends to put cooperation in the place of competition, to make partners of those who had been rivals. The world, sympathetically accepting and acting upon the idea that is expressed in the League covenant, can be nothing else than a cooperative world, in which each nation definitely sets itself to cease striving against all the others "for its own particular good," and undertakes to seek its own good only in accordance with the good of all the rest.

While Senator Harding turns his back upon all this, by reason of his faith in competition, he seems to feel that something is required of him in the way of an engagement that the United States shall not go back to any position of extreme isolation. "We do not mean to hold aloof," he says. He declares that the sacrifices of the people of this country in the world war will not be in vain; that we can "acclaim a new order" with added security to civilization and peace maintained. But what he says about being "shackled by a written contract which surrenders our freedom of action and gives to a military alliance the right to proclaim America's duty to the world," does not fairly indicate that he sees in the League of Nations the new order which, he believes, the country must acclaim if the war sacrifices are not to be in vain, any more than it fairly states what the League itself provides for. The Senator's language along this line has about the same positive and negative qualities as those that were to be observed in the corresponding declarations of the Republican platform. He does not say that he will have none of the League. Neither does he say he will have the League. He talks vaguely in generalities about a new order, which, in some undefined way, he feels should add to the security and peace of civilization. But he will not undertake to say what that new order is, or how it shall come to pass. He hints that the League was a blunder, but in the same breath he declares that it will avail nothing to discuss it in detail, despite its being a great instrument which he admits was conceived for world super-government. And although this undefined new order and this League have both arisen out of the war, he says in so many words that it is not worth while now to discuss what motives plunged the world into war, or whether the sons of this Republic went to war to defend national rights or to purge the world of the accumulated ills of rivalry and greed.

But is he doing well to blur, so soon, the clear purpose of the country in the war? It used to be said that the United States soldiers went into the war to make the world safe for democracy. If they did, in a sense, of course, they went to defend American national rights. But the Senator's phrasing of the matter rather suggests a narrower view; as if, indeed, he interpreted that formal phrase in the same partisanship which has tarnished the Republican dealings with the League question from first to last; as if, indeed, he had taken that phrase to mean, to make the world safe not for democracy but for Democrats, in which case he might claim his partisan right to eschew it. He does declare unequivocally that no surrender of rights to a world council or a military alliance ever shall summon the sons of this Republic to war. Their supreme sacrifice, he says, shall only be asked for America and its honor. Conceivably, of course, it was the call of honor for America that put America into the world war, now just past, even though America did go in to make the world safe for democracy. But the Senator's meaning seems to be narrower than that. In short, he stresses the note of nationalism in a fashion that can hardly be reassuring to those Americans who believe the League of Nations actually indicative of the new order, who feel a great faith that it constitutes a new and far-reaching guarantee of peace. And to cap all the indefiniteness of the Senator's utterance on this great subject, there is that little sentence declaring that the hope of the world is in competition, not cooperation.

If it is fair to say that those who are not for the League of Nations are against it, the Republican presidential candidate, obviously eager to state the case for his party rather than for himself, is to be classed definitely among the League's opponents. If that much is clear, it is to be regretted that he does not vouchsafe to the American electorate, whose votes he is now bidding for, at least as definite a pronouncement as to the form and manner of whatever agreement with the other nations of the world he does think desirable. We must speak the truth for America, he says, and express our hope for the fraternized nations; it is better to be the "free and disinterested agent of international justice and advancing civilization with the covenant of conscience," he declares, than to be "shackled by a written contract which surrenders our freedom of action"; and the United States must be "free from menacing involvements, that are now seeking to defeat a world's aspirations." America must stand foremost for the right, he is sure, but, with the Nation so standing, he has no conviction that it should pledge any trust in the right purposes and intentions of others. His only definite promise in the direction of clearing up the international

muddle in which the country is now involved seems to indicate nothing less than the reviving of the Knox resolution. His generalizations about an association of nations seem to point not to the acceptance of the present League with modifications, but to a new association which may, in some mysterious fashion, be brought into existence after the present League is brushed aside.

This statement of the Republican standard bearer will be a disappointment to thousands of those who would be glad to support him. It is inconceivable that in an organized and organizing world the United States can expect to continue in it but not of it. And not all of Senator Harding's fine phrases about American rights and the freedom and self-reliance of America can properly atone for his failure to state clearly just what he conceives to be the Republican purpose and program with respect to what both parties agree is to be the great issue of the campaign.

Causes of Afghan Unrest

ALL is very far from being well on the Indo-Afghan frontier. According to the latest advices from Simla, several raids in which Afghan regulars have participated have taken place on the frontier, as the result of which the Indo-Afghan conference which was proceeding at Mussoorie has had to be suspended, and, pending explanations, relations between the government at Delhi and the government at Kabul are distinctly strained. In all probability, it would be impossible to assign any one cause as definitely responsible for the tremendous state of unrest which has obtained north of the Hindu Kush, during the past eighteen months. All through the war, and ever since the war, Afghanistan has been the stalking horse for all manner of disruptive efforts. When it was not the German, it was the Turk, and when it was not the Turk, it was the Bolshevik, and when it was none of these separately, it was some or all of them together. There is today, of course, but little doubt that the assassination of the Ameer Habibullah Khan, "the friend of England," in the early part of last year, and the wild invasion of India by Afghan troops, some three months later, were largely due to the dissemination of Bolshevik doctrines, cunningly adapted to appeal to the Eastern mentality. It was with the vision of himself as the leader of a great central Asiatic soviet state, in time to comprise the vast territories and teeming millions of India, that the Ameer Amanullah sanctioned the setting out of his armies along the historic road from Kabul to the Khyber.

The result was, of course, ignominious defeat, within a few weeks, followed by an ignominious peace. It was a peace, however, only in name, for the failure of Amanullah's enterprise against India would cause no abatement in the efforts of those who saw in a state of chronic unrest in Afghanistan a constant menace to peace in India. For many years past, Kabul has been the "natural home" of intrigue, and so, today, the Afghan is never allowed to rest. "Serbia," declared a recent dispatch from Calcutta, describing the views widely held in Afghanistan, "has become almost an empire. Tzecoslovakia and Poland are new kingdoms. Greece has enlarged her borders. The Arabs have grasped at freedom, and are evolving a scheme of federation and dominion; whilst the new Muhammadan states of Azerbaijan and Georgia have raised their heads in the Caucasus. Afghanistan alone, in spite of the fact that she powerfully helped Great Britain by refusing under Ameer Habibullah to lend her ears to the blandishments of Germany and Turkey, remains as before the war, without having added a yard to her possessions or an inch to her national stature."

Now, however, unreasonable as such views may be, especially when the actions of Afghanistan during the past eighteen months are taken into consideration, there can be no doubt that they are very widely held, and that to their dissemination much of the present unrest is directly attributable.

New German Books

TO GERMAN generals, admirals, and diplomats, the uses of adversity are sweet, for, with war and intrigue no longer a sufficient means of livelihood, the writing of books yet remains. Throughout the world there are people who are still curious to know what these defeated war-makers have been thinking, and how they are reconciling themselves to present conditions. Throughout the world, therefore, money is still available for the paying of royalties on books. Von Ludendorff, von Tirpitz, von Hindenburg, and von Bernstorff, not to mention a host of others less notable, have been astute enough to apprehend this fact, and to take advantage of it. As a result, they are not now in any immediate want. Inquisitiveness on the part of the public has made these German books sell probably more extensively than the memoirs of the victorious. It is another indication of the German persistence that the writing and publishing of these books goes on, another evidence of how the more sagacious of the frustrated would turn failure into success. American money, in particular, is very useful just now.

In America, Count von Bernstorff's book especially will probably be widely read. Where the reader would be amused by the heaviness of what the military gentlemen have written, he may be beguiled, if he is not watchful, by Count von Bernstorff's explanations. The former Ambassador to the United States is a very beguiling sort of person. It is interesting to see that he quotes with approbation even some of the American newspaper accounts of his delightful manner. It must be indeed gratifying to some of these memoir-writers to turn frequently to their scrapbooks pasted full of the pleasant things that were formerly said about them. A good scrapbook may well be a solace to almost any German general in retirement. Such a man as Count von Bernstorff must often laugh to himself at some of the very pleasant statements by the unsuspecting that he has gathered into his garner. He ought also to have a very good time over the multitude of reviews, cautious, flattering, or contemptuous, of his present book, for he, at least, is capable of some sort of grim satisfaction in contemplating the reception of his apologia.

German books about the disasters of the war are prepared very carefully for just the audience that they are

intended to reach. It has been considered real talent in an author that he should be able to gauge exactly his audience and suit his writing to it. Frankness is often supposed to disarm criticism. There are, however, various kinds of frankness. There is the so-called frankness, for instance, that is smooth, plausible, fluent, and polished, without being really frank at all. It is probably hard as yet for a German to say just what he thinks. The "if" manner in literature, the speculation as to what might have been, may reveal a good deal of an author's qualities, but as a style it is not always truly frank, for it tends to show rather more of what the author wishes than of what he believes. Count von Bernstorff's frankness, for example, is naive when he cheerfully places the main blame on some of his subordinates who were actually caught. Altogether, he is still a diplomatist, an accomplished propagandist who feels that perhaps the time has come for a renewal of old subtleties.

One can hardly regard any of these interesting German writers as seriously converted. Whether they are blunt or whether they are cleverly pleasant, their main feeling is that the time has come to write a book. Almost anyone can write a book in these days. So why should not a man whom the fortunes of war have left with plenty of material and plenty of leisure? The amount of white paper to be consumed is the concern of the publisher and not of the author. So, as long as Americans and other people are curious, and as long as publishers can obtain book paper, there will doubtless be more and more volumes from prominent Germans that will be rather profitable to a number of persons. Royalties are a very agreeable method of punishment.

A Health Almanac

IN THE past, many almanacs have been published by the manufacturers of patent medicines. Now that the immense production and wide commercial sale of serums is, in a measure, taking the place of the old patent medicine industry, it is interesting to see the medieval device of the almanac put to new uses. The method is, however, still the method of suggestion, even though what is suggested seems novel and modern. The Health Almanac for 1920, prepared by direction of the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service, is clearly for the purpose of suggesting to the public something of why the scope of medical supervision should be extended through all the minutiae of daily living. With some vividness it presents the symptoms of various diseases so unmistakably as to make the whole pamphlet a "disease almanac" rather than really an aid to health. For that reason alone, it ought to be withdrawn from circulation. It is, in fact, simply a subtle piece of propaganda for the school of serotherapy which is now superseding the older schools of allopathy and homeopathy. Prepared "for distribution by the American Red Cross," it is another conclusive piece of evidence as to how this one school of medication has tried to attach itself very thoroughly to the government.

The suggestive "health hints," mixed in with the day-by-day record of "notable events," are amusing because of their very narrowness. Evidently the compiler of the almanac took his work with a grim seriousness and could, therefore, see very little of the point of view of the general reader. The statement "Medical and dental inspection of schools is essential" is immediately followed, for instance, by the declaration "Public health is purchasable." This is all timed for October 22 and 23, a few weeks after the public schools have begun their work in the autumn. On the opposite page, under "School Hygiene," the one perusing the almanac is told naively of the benefits of "medical supervision of schools." These phrases perhaps mean one thing to the writer and quite another thing to the general reader. To the public, which has, during the last few years, been reading a great deal about autocracy, they may convey the intimation that the governmental bureau of medicine is intent on extending its own form of domination to the utmost. The phrase "medical supervision of schools" certainly has a more determined tone than the mere term "medical examination" ever had. That determination to dominate will sooner or later be rendered futile, however, by the very excess of its insistence. All the subtleties of suggestion are powerless when one is awake to what is being attempted.

"Have a physical examination made once a year," "Write to the United States Public Health Service for bulletins on public health subjects," "Wear sensible, comfortable shoes," "Has your county a full-time health officer?" and many other such sentences that are intended to be persuasive, are mingled with fatuous bits of news and scraps of medical theory. The whole publication, in fact, is intended as a twentieth century compendium of advice, which, however, even the doctors of the next decade will doubtless ridicule as fully as unsound as the almanacs of the last century or earlier. It is indeed curious that the government printing should be used so ingeniously to support theories which will certainly be ready soon to be discarded. The main purpose of such a book is, of course, to help to establish the whole system of serotherapy as the sole dominating form of treatment throughout the country. In the propaganda for this purpose, the Public Health Service has found a willing ally in the American Red Cross. Surely the people generally need to see clearly just how governmental appropriations, not to speak of money raised in "drives," are being used for promoting certain vested interests.

Contending for the America's Cup

THE CONVICTION must be, especially in the estimation of the layman, the interested and more or less impartial onlooker, that there is much to be enjoyed and speculated upon in watching, from whatever distance, the progress of the international yacht races, apart from the actual result of the contest deciding the right of possession, temporarily, of the America's Cup. To those who enjoy the sea and the open places on a July day, there can be presented, perhaps, no more delightful picture than that witnessed off the Jersey coast with the contenders, the Resolute and the Shamrock, representatives of the highest art in sailing craft, gracefully but determinedly striving, apparently with all their might, for a victory which, for the moment at least, seems so important and so desirable. But to the beauty of the scene

presented this year there has been added the spectacle of numberless air craft carrying sightseers, observers, and photographers, and an incident of this innovation is the presentation, for the pleasure of an interested public everywhere, of still and motion pictures of the racing yachts. On no previous occasion has it been possible to obtain such faithful and accurate photographs of this historic contest as have been secured this year. Already, in newspapers, in pictorial reviews, and on the screen, reproductions of these photographs are being sent around the world.

It seems not to have detracted in the least from the almost universal interest in yachting, and particularly from the interest manifested in the America's Cup races, that within comparatively recent years many ingenious and swift devices have been invented and perfected for navigating the sea and the air, as well as for swifter locomotion on streets and highways and on specially constructed courses. The trim sailing yacht seems still to be a favorite of those who, intuitively or by education, enjoy water sports. The matter of defending or contending for a yachting trophy, especially in an international event, is one of no mean undertaking. Months and sometimes years are devoted to the work of preparation, and commanders and crews are picked and trained with the utmost care. Surely the mere intrinsic value of the trophy is not the stimulus to endeavor! The winning or the losing mean much more than the possession of the cup. The fleetest boat is supposed to be the better boat, and the conclusion must be that the faster boat is better, first because it is of superior design, and second, incidentally, however, because it has been more skillfully managed. These recognized points of excellence are, in reality, the chief matters of contention in the event which is now being witnessed, and it is these that lend dignity and a world interest in the maneuvers.

Editorial Notes

QUITE a far-sighted move has just been made by France in deciding upon diplomatic representation at Munich. In brief it means that relations with Germany in the future will not be solely between Paris and Berlin, but that the Bavarian capital will have a separate representative. It may be, as announced, the Millerand government's intention merely to enable the diverse elements across the Rhine to develop freely, but it will take more than a page of argument to show the ordinary observer that a stimulus is not given to German groups with separatist tendencies.

HOW completely public interest in England has deserted the war and busied itself with other matters is illustrated by the pathetic appeal of Major-General Gleichen, in London papers, for funds to publish the third and final volume of the Chronology of the War. This publication, to judge from its title, would seem to carry an authoritative, even official flavor. And so it did, for Vol. I and Vol. II were prepared by the Ministry of Information, and were placed on the market with the financial assistance of His Majesty's Treasury. But now, with the Ministry of Information no longer existent, and His Majesty's Treasury otherwise extensively occupied, Vol. III is left in a kind of chrysalis stage, with apparently no possibility of emerging unless the British public shall subscribe some £350 or so to enable General Gleichen to take it to press. According to a recent announcement, the British public had subscribed a total of £13. Hence General Gleichen's pathetic appeal.

MANY Americans, it is safe to state, had been waiting what William Jennings Bryan would have to say on the results of the Democratic convention at San Francisco. While he "mentions no names," on either the Democratic or the Republican side, he goes simply but directly to a very forcible point in the wet and dry issue. The drys, he says, should elect a dry Congress, and if the President does not live up to the Constitution and enforce the prohibition law, impeach him! He emphasizes the necessity of voting only for dry candidates, and of nominating prohibition advocates by petition wherever only wet nominees are in the field. Mr. Bryan has pointed out a very simple and powerful plan of action for the dry forces.

THE rapid growth of the ten chief cities of the United States during the last decade appeals to the cartoonist of a film news service as a record presenting worthy cause for pride. But figures from five counties in Missouri and Oklahoma, comprising some of the best farming land in the country, show in the census returns a decline in population of some 46,000. Would it not be well for the cities, before they congratulate themselves too heartily on their increases in the census tables, to ascertain where the added population comes from, and whether enough men are going to be left on the farms to feed those who have gone from them? And is it altogether a cause for pride that, for economic or other reasons, men are apparently leaving the farms as rapidly as ever they can?

THE potentialities of an aroused and mobilized public opinion have once more made themselves evident in the rush of volunteers to fill the places left by the resigning members of the fire department of Memphis, Tennessee. Whether the firemen were justified, because of low wages or other conditions, in seeking employment elsewhere, is beside the point. The significance of the developments in Memphis lies in the assurance that, when their homes and families are in danger, citizens can meet the issue as a unit. Such proof is a fair guarantee that the citizens may find similar unity in meeting many of the conditions and problems that are today notwithstanding individual and disunited effort.

IT HAS always been an accepted fact that Paris led the way in fashion of dress and that America followed suit, but now the reverse seems the case. Overalls, the outcome of American genius of making the best of things, have become the vogue in the French capital. Parties of people in overalls drive in the Bois de Boulogne, and attract attention in the boulevards, merry parties fortify each other in this progressive movement. The climax was reached when two little Pekinese dogs were seen waddling after their mistress clad in the popular raiment.